The TUFTS COLLEGE GRADUATE

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MARCH--MAY
1921

Table of Contents

Letter to Members of the Alumni Association. *C. P. Houston,* '14 113
America and the European Situation. *H. A. Wooster, Ph.D.* . 115
The Present Failure of the Educated Class. *W. L. Cook,* '87 . 133
Priscilla's Choice. *Thomas W. Sheehan* 136
Research on the Side Hill. *V. Bush,* '13 139
A Memorial to Dr. Bolles. *D. M. Cheney* 143
Armenia. *H. H. Piper,* D'05 145
Visitors' Night at the Engineering School. *E. B. Rollins,* '01 . 146
Tufts College Teachers' Association. *J. L. Keegen,* '13 . . 149
The New England Interscholastic Basketball Tournament. *C. P. Houston,* '14 154
Plans for Public Speaking Trophy 156
On the Hill 156
Dental School Notes 158
Among the Colleges 160
A World Movement among College Women 162
Addition Tufts Foundation 163
Thomas O. Marvin, '88 164
Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Class of '96 165
Hon. William D. T. Trefry, '78. *R. W. Hill,* '04 166
George Curtis Waldo, '60 167
Fred Gowing, '81 168
Tufts Club of Boston 169
Tufts Club of Cleveland 170
Another Tufts Club Organized 171
1911 Class Dinner 171
1914 Luncheon 172
Book Review 173
Editorial 174
Biographical Data of Class of 1896 179
Alumni Notes 181
Addresses Wanted 189
Business Directory 192

THE TUFTS COLLEGE GRADUATE is published quarterly by the General Alumni Association.

The dues for membership in the Alumni Association are $2.00 per year, including subscription to the *Graduate.* Subscriptions at $1.25 per year may be received from persons who are not Alumni. Single copies, 35 cents.

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THE TUFTS COLLEGE GRADUATE

VOL. XIX March 1921—May 1921 No. 3

AMERICA AND THE EUROPEAN SITUATION*

By Harvey A. Wooster, Ph.D., Jackson Professor of Political Science

As far back as literature runs, the fate of prophets and prophecies has been all but universally the same, the one unheeded, the other only partly true or even altogether false. He is doubly rash, therefore, who ventures to predict the future that must lie beyond so complex a situation as that which Europe and America now face, when, even to state fully and clearly the problem that confronts us, is a task of major difficulty. And yet, there are certain facts involved in the present European crises which stand out clearly upon careful examination, facts which we are all too prone to overlook or undervalue, because they seem either too complex to render understanding possible or too terrible to be true.

It is a practice beloved of certain types of writers to date back the genesis of a particular set of phenomena to some definite point of origin, and to say: "Here the present situation began, and from this event has it been derived." Unfortunately, investigation usually reveals that there is no one definite and specific origin for any intricate grouping of events, and so it is with the present situation in Europe.

The scales have fallen from the eyes of most of us with respect to the origins of the recent war. We know now that the war marked the culmination, or, better, a plateau in the rapid ascent of a century of industrial revolution, a century in which the progress of political forms and structures failed to keep pace with the giant strides of economic change and its concomitant redirection of political ideals. We must go back to that century for an understanding of the seriousness of the present situation.

The 19th century was marked by three salient characteristics, three dominant points of distinction which set it off from the centuries that preceded it.

First among these facts of importance must be placed the rapidity and completeness of industrial change and development which characterized the nineteenth century throughout a large part of western Europe

* Reprinted without material alteration from a lecture delivered in Goddard Chapel, April 6, 1921.

and all of America. When the French revolution shattered the peace of Europe, men were still talking of natural rights, in a society crystallized into layers and sub-layers of social classes; governments were autocratic, and industry was individualistic and insignificant in its organization. Then, in the space of hardly two generations, the hand-industry of centuries preceding was swallowed up within the walls of the factory, first in Britain, then in parts of France, and finally in much of western Europe. Insignificant villages threw off the cocoon of medievalism and expanded into cities whose prosperity depended no longer upon blossoming gardens and swaying grain fields, but upon the all-devouring maw of the great dragon of industry that devastated the gardens and destroyed the grain fields, to leave in their place the clamorous streets and close-huddled slums of the city; and because the fields were gone, those who would have tilled them filled the mills and factories and looked elsewhere for their food.

The industrial revolution gave life to trade, but, more important, it set men's minds to thinking in terms of markets and of goods to sell. It sent the white-winged ships of commerce over every sea in argosies greater than the ancients ever dreamed of And it did away forever with the carefully nurtured dream of politician and statesman that the nations could be wholly self-supporting, selling only and never buying, and needing no aid from abroad. Britain in particular sent her ships to every corner of the world to enrich her people until, before the century was half done, there was scarce a family in the British Isles, above the very poorest, which could not sit down to a breakfast containing viands that a century before only kings and nobles could command.

When the nineeenth century closed, it left the peoples of nearly all of western Europe, to say nothing of America, further advanced in material welfare than ten centuries had carried them before. Those whose grandfathers and great-grandfathers had been inured to hardships, to want, to disease and pestilence, had grown accustomed to a daily mode of living that would have seemed luxurious to those of only two generations earlier. Poverty, to be sure, still existed, but famine was gone. Disease still took its toll, but pestilence no longer stalked the streets, and maladies once incurable had yielded to the skill of surgeon and physician. And because on every side we saw advance, comfort replacing hardship, wealth in place of poverty, health instead of disease, science grappling with life in place of superstition—because we saw all this in so short a space of time, we began to believe that progress always ruled, that all change was for the better, and all evolution upward. We were growing tender hearted and gentle minded, careless of things so easily gained, like toys from nature's lap. And then came the war.

Second among the features that set apart the nineteenth century is the fact that it was the first great era of comparative peace the world had ever known. Not that there were no wars, but that those which did break into Europe's general peace were for the most part small and short, some of them fought in far corners of the earth, the others involving only small fractions of the population. It was a peaceful century, and men had time to labor and lay up capital; governments became comparatively stable, and the possibilities of production seemed unlimited. Nation became dependent upon nation, and all the occidental world was interlaced with steamer lanes and dotted with ports in which flew the flags of twenty nations. Tariffs, bounties, tonnage duties—all the devices of restraint—served in the end to diminish only slightly the interweaving process, and, as we saw year after year the growth of commerce, we forgot that trade depends upon good will, upon readiness to take what the other has to give, as much as upon ability to give in exchange. And we forgot, too, that it was the interweaving of nations and the sharing of prosperity that made trade possible. Yet we continued to build —a house upon the sands. And the war came, and it smote upon that house, and it fell. And now we talk of restoring it, still forgetful how it came to be.

Third among dominant nineteenth century characteristics was the emergence of the common man. When a nation must fight for its life, there is no room for the individual. The nation must fight as a mass, and the individual is merged in the group. Only an era of peace can permit of freedom as we know it. He must be blind indeed who in these days has not learned this lesson.

Further, it is only as the world grows richer that the commoner can afford to take issue with those above him. The growing prosperity of the nineteenth century carried toward completion—without, indeed, entirely reaching it—the movement which the eighteenth century, and an even earlier period, began for freedom from political and social bondage. Governments became more democratic, sometimes, to be sure, more in appearance than in fact, and the voice of popular clamor for increasing participation in the conduct of government was heard throughout the western world. To maintain their places, politicians heeded it, and statesmen acceded to it. But they gave no heed to the foundation upon which popular government must be built. To be successful, government by the people must rest not merely upon the consent of the governed, but upon their intelligent consent; but education through Europe was not open to the commoner beyond a certain low level, varying in the several countries, and the governed were not encouraged to become intelligent or to follow the mysterious ways of higher politics except along such nar-

row paths as might be chosen for the purpose by all-wise, all-high governments. Thus again we built our house upon the sand, and the blasts of war, when they destroyed it, left only sand for its new foundation. It will take a generation to establish good government in central and eastern Europe—unless, indeed, the old order re-establishes itself, and can properly be called good—a generation that must spend from empty treasuries and devastated industries more for education than the old order ever spent. Yet we talk of building as if our foundation were of eternal rock!

This is the background against which the artist of the future must paint the story of the second decade of the twentieth century. This is the past out of which we seek, with troubled footsteps, a pathway to the years ahead. But it is only a part of the picture, the best, not the worst of the past. *We have all but destroyed a civilization.* Must I prove it to you? Then go back with me to that closely woven network of nations that was Europe in 1914.

In that year Germany had a population amounting to some 67,000,000, which had increased to that figure from one of only 40,000,000 no longer ago than 1870, including her then newly won territory in Alsace-Lorraine. Few countries have ever shown so rapid a growth in numbers, and none, save those of the new world, surpassed or even approached it in this period. Austria-Hungary grew more slowly, but her population, since 1890, had increased from about 40,000,000 to probably more than 50,000,000 when the war began. France had grown since 1876 from 37,000,000 to 40,000,000; Britain, from 35,000,000 to 45,000,000; Russia from 100,000,000 in 1890 to 150,000,000. All this had taken place in the major countries of Europe within the lifetime of one generation, a total increase in these five countries alone practically equal to the entire population of the United States. No other similar period in modern European history equals the rapidity of increase displayed by the generation that passed with the war. How was it possible?

There were no startlingly important new resources discovered in these countries, barring the opening of new petroleum supplies. Nature was no more bounteous than she had been in preceding generations. Yet we need not look far to explain it. The industrial revolution, with its vast increase in the productiveness of industry, had provided a supply of every kind of commodity far beyond anything that had ever been available before, and trade, the elder sister of industry and her handmaid, had distributed the new supplies over all the face of Europe These new numbers, born to an aged mother, were the children of a younger industry and commerce, upon the death of which they had no hope but to die.

Let us not blink the facts. Continental Europe was living a new life, dependent absolutely upon a network of trade relationships. Let the wheels of industry be stopped and the throbbing life of the major ports be stilled for only a brief time, and millions of the population of the continent had no chance but to die—to die because the arteries that carried the life blood of the continent were severed. Into such a complex of affairs came the war.

Fortunate it was for Germany, since her rulers dreamed of war, that they dreamed also of a self-sufficient empire, and bound to their own by the strongest possible bands their sister empire to the south. Germany and Austria-Hungary together were all but self-sufficing, the manufactures and mineral resources of the one supplementing the agriculture of the other. Yet note that neither of these nations tried to live to herself in the generation before the war. Germany in particular, as her industry expanded, sought ever larger markets both in Europe and overseas. So rapid indeed was her development, stimulated to an artificial intensity by a military government, that she had made herself, by the dawn of the twentieth century, the main support of continental Europe.

As summarized by J. M. Keynes, the brilliant young English economist, who represented the British treasury at the Paris conference, "Germany was the best customer of Russia, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria-Hungary; she was the second best customer of Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, and the third best customer of France. She was the largest source of supply to Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and Bulgaria; and the second largest source of supply to Great Britain, Belgium, and France." Britain, with all her wealth of empire, sent more exports to Germany than to any other country or colony in the world except India, and bought more from Germany than from any country in the world except the United States.

Moreover, in all these countries German capital played a considerable rôle in the development of domestic industries, vast sums going annually to the four quarters of the earth for investment. Only Britain surpassed her in this respect. It is estimated that, when the war broke out, German investments abroad totalled six and a quarter billion dollars, two-fifths of which were invested in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Turkey.

And this was not the end of German influence. The Germans have shown themselves in more than one relation of life to possess an unusual genius for organization, second perhaps only to our own, and much more painstaking in its thoroughness than ours; and where German capital

had gone, German genius had gone with it, until almost the whole of Europe east of the Rhine had been organized by the cold and calculating fingers of German efficiency. Germany had made herself the backbone of European prosperity, the foster-father of Europe's increased population. And then—the war.

The four years and more that followed after August, 1914, hold little in the way of pleasant memories. Let us pass over them as hastily as we can. But we must note that the war broke down completely the finely wrought network that had brought new life to Europe for a generation. So long as armies continued to fight, and governments were able to pay, they furnished an insatiable market for all the products the warring nations, and neutrals as well, could furnish. Indeed, the war became a bottomless abyss into which all nations cast, with scarcely a reflecting glance, the best part of the fruits of four years of labor, and more than four decades of accumulated capital. Where we had saved, we now spent heedlessly. Capital ceased to be accumulated except in war-time industries, and it was used in them with reckless abandon as if it had come from some inexhaustible magic fund, not from the sweating brows of generations that were gone.

When the war was done and Europe awoke from her long delirium, she found herself with capital equipment badly impaired, with capital funds exhausted, her credit all but ruined, her transportation systems broken, her commerce nearly gone, her farms decreased in yield, her herds of cattle but a fraction of their former number, and these mostly in the hands of neutral countries. It was not a period of merely temporary stagnation that ensued, like the ever recurrent periods of depression which all modern countries pass through periodically. It was, and is, a period of prostration. The backbone of Europe's economic life is broken. One need not be a friend of Germany to recognize and state the bitter truth. The wrecking of Germany is the wrecking of continental Europe, and perhaps of the "right little, tight little island" that has thus far come out of the war with her fortunes not so entirely lost, though precariously held, as those of her allies and antagonists.

I wonder if we wholly comprehend what the war has really cost. I have said that this war all but destroyed a civilization. Can we count its cost? Only with difficulty, for its figures run beyond the ability of the human mind to follow. But its greatest cost is not expressible in dollars and cents. It is the record of human lives snatched away by war and its grim companion, disease. A recent estimate, based upon corrected casualty lists made public since the armistice, places the number of only those killed in battle, or dead of wounds, or of disease in service, at more than seven and one-half millions, a number far greater

than the roll of all who went to their death in all the wars of the last two centuries, and more than twenty times the number of those killed and wounded combined in the nine great bloody battles of Napoleon.

These figures, if they can convey a meaning to us, are nothing short

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had gone, German genius had gone with it, until almost the whole of Europe east of the Rhine had been organized by the cold and calculating fingers of German efficiency. Germany had made herself the backbone

than the roll of all who went to their death in all the wars of the last two centuries, and more than twenty times the number of those killed and wounded combined in the nine great bloody battles of Napoleon.

These figures, if they can convey a meaning to us, are nothing short of staggering, even allowing for exaggeration. By one who tried to make them real, they have been pictured as the roster of a marching host, a grim procession of the dead. Stand, if you will, at the foot of this Hill, and watch them pass. At sunrise on a summer day appear the khaki-clad dead of Britain marching as far as eye can see, twenty abreast, all day until the setting of the sun shrouds them in darkness. And the next day, with the rising of another sun, come others to renew the march, and another day goes by, and yet another, until ten days are past, while the dead of Britain and her colonies still march by. And when, with the dawn of the eleventh day, the muffled drums announce again the passing of the dead, the horizon blue hosts of France take up the march, and through eleven more long summer days their soundless tread keeps time to the hollow drum beats of the dead. And then, the mightiest host in all the pages of history begins its march, and day after day for five whole weeks the dead of Russia pass. And there are yet to come the serried phalanxes of Belgium, and Italy, and Serbia, and Roumania, and America, and all the enemy dead. I think we could not have endured so long as this, this most ghastly of all processions since the world began, and ever think of war again save with shuddering horror!

But, says the critic, some of these would have died in any case in the course of four and a quarter years, and those who are gone merely leave a smaller population to divide nature's none too bountiful resources. Say you so? Then scan more closely the bowed faces of these marching dead. These are not grey-beards! These are the youth, the strong, the sturdy, who would have borne the labor of the world. These are the artists, the poets, the dreamers, the doers of deeds! These are the dead!

Will you speak now of a merely smaller population? I tell you it is a population robbed of half a generation that should have done its work, the chosen ones, the flower of Europe! True, there are many left, but these must carry on what was the civilization of our day with the aid only of the aged, the infirm, the crippled, the widow, the orphan, the diseased and the lunatic, and wring their living from devastated lands, unrestored from the exhausting, soil-robbing agriculture of six years of war and a war-made peace, without capital to restore and rebuild, without stamina for the gruelling work of remaking what the war destroyed. And we babble of trade revivals and the paying of debts by such as these!

But is the wreckage really so complete, you ask! Let us look again at that interwoven network that kept alive 100,000,000 people just before the war. Look this time, if you will, through the windows of the Paris conference. At that great gathering assembled the representatives of all the victorious nations, to dictate terms to a defeated and humiliated foe, but the work was done by four men, Clemenceau, the untamed, the tiger of France, Lloyd-George, chameleon of English politics, Orlando, the scholar-shadow of Italy, serving as foil for the rest, and Wilson, the dreamer from the great ally across the sea. The world looked for a reasonable peace, at least that part of the world outside of France expected such a peace. And there were binding terms in the armistice agreement declaring that the peace would involve the dreamer's fourteen points. But out of that conference emerged not a peace of justice, not a peace of reason, but a peace of vengeance. There was a chance, when the conference assembled, that the economic life of Europe might be revived without too long delay. When the gentlemen of the conference went home, there was no longer any chance. For the tiger had dominated the conference, and vengeance and the desperate promises of hard-pressed politicians dictated the peace. Vengeance for France and the total wrecking of Germany were written into every article of the treaty. Stricken Europe's assembled surgeons had not repaired the hurt she had suffered; they had broken her yet more.

I have tried to show without exaggeration what the economic health of Germany meant to the life of Europe before the war. Consider now the terms of the peace in the light of the dependence thus revealed. The picture is again in the main from Keynes. Germany's industrial development was rooted mainly in her coal and iron and in her foreign investments, her foreign markets and her mercantile marine. Upon her coal and iron, and the manifold industries they served, she had built up an export trade second in Europe only to that of England, with millions of dollars in invisible exports in the form of shipping services which she sold to every seaboard nation whose shores her ships touched. Upon these exports had been built a great import business, until only Britain rivalled her as a purchaser in the markets of the world.

The peace treaty—shall we learn some day to see the irony in that adjective?—the peace treaty took from Germany for at least fifteen years the coal mines of the Saar Valley, an area thoroughly German in every way, though leaving her saddled with all debts and charges relating to them. At the end of that time, after France has had opportunity to oust the citizens of Germany and colonize the district with her own, a plebiscite will be taken to determine which nation shall possess the mines thereafter. And if the populace, by some oversight of France,

should vote to become once more a part of Germany, that country will receive not her coal mines but only the right to repurchase them from France at a price to be payable in gold Thus a district containing 650,-000 people, German for practically one thousand years, whose populace numbers hardly more than a handful of French, passes out of German possession perhaps forever.

A second of the great German coal fields, that in Upper Silesia, the long finger of southern Germany that projects southward into what was Austria-Hungary, was placed in the hands of an allied commission pending a plebiscite which has just been held with results that leave the control of the region in doubt. If Germany loses this coal field also, she will have parted with almost one-third of all the coal she once possessed.

A third great coal region, the best not only in Germany, but in all the continent of Europe, is that of the Ruhr Valley in Westphalia, toward which the latest allied invasion has been directed in the effort to collect a part of the long-postponed indemnity. Sixty per cent. of all the coal which Germans mined came from this field, and if this, too, is lost to Germany, she is impoverished indeed.

But even if France, straining at the leash, can be withheld from seizing the Ruhr coal, Germany may not keep all the coal she mines there, for the treaty pledges her to deliver to France an amount of coal annually equal to the difference between the yearly production of the mines of northern France, wrecked during the German occupation, and their future annual production for ten years; and, in addition to this entirely fair ārrangement for reparation, she must give to France seven million tons annually for ten years, to Belgium eight million tons for ten years, and to Italy and Luxemburg varying amounts for the same period, all together making a total of about twenty-five million tons a year. A careful estimate by Keynes indicates that Germany, having lost perhaps one-third of her output in lost territory, is called upon by the treaty of peace to give to the allies forty per cent. of the remainder of her total probable output. If these terms of the treaty of peace are even approximately carried out, there is no hope for the rehabilitation of German industriy and German transportation, nor for those whose lives depend upon them.

Germany, to be sure, may keep at home the coal she once exported. Doubtless she will. But if she does, dire want will stalk the streets of Italy's manufacturing towns, and stagnation settle upon Switzerland and Scandinavia. France and Poland cannot send out from the areas that now fall to them, the coal that Germany did. They have neither the labor force nor the capital needed to mine so much, while their own needs in other directions are as great as they are sure to be for some years to come.

If this is the situation in the coal fields, consider for one moment the fact that seventy-five per cent. of Germany's pre-war iron ore supply lies within the boundaries of Lorraine, now lost to her. France must do better than she has done in the past to replace German effort in these mines. And there is worse to come. Though the mines are in Lorraine, the great bulk of the ore they furnished was smelted in territory that is still German, against which France will erect all the barriers a savage foe can interpose against trade, and we must wait until France, with all her other problems crying for solution, has opportunity to replace them with smelteries that shall be her own. Plant and labor must be developed while Europe perishes. So long as nations will not trade where trade is natural and normal, we can do nothing here.

With crippled industries there might be even yet a chance for Germany to crawl back to something like her former economic self, but the treaty makers would not have it so. Germany was made to cede to the allies all the vessels of her merchant fleet exceeding 1600 gross tons, half the vessels between 1000 and 1600 tons, and one-fourth of her trawlers and other fishing boats. And, lest she should revive too soon, she may be called upon to construct for the allies annually for five years, such types of vessels as they choose to designate up to a total of 200,000 tons, an amount equal to nearly two-thirds of all her merchant building prior to the war, the value of these ships to be credited to the account of reparation owed by her under the treaty. As the British conference representative already quoted truly says: "The German merchant marine is swept from the seas and cannot be restored for many years to come on a scale adequate to meet the requirements of her own commerce"—to say nothing of her former carrying trade for other nations. Gone are the Hamburg-American liners, gone the ships of the North German Lloyd lines, gone, too, the freighters that sailed the seven seas; and with them has departed the buying power in the markets of the world which they made possible.

And there is yet more. All overseas possessions of the former empire of Germany are ceded to the allies, but any debts outstanding on account of them must be borne in full by their former owner. And as for investments abroad, not even these remain, for, if there be anything found belonging to a citizen of Germany in any country of the allies which the several alien property custodians have not already seized, it may be taken by the Reparation Commission; and if there still exists in Russia, China, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, or Bulgaria, any public utility rights or concessions of any kind in the possession of any German citizen, the Reparation Commission must be notified of the fact, and the rights and commissions turned over to it forthwith. With her industry crip-

pled, her marine taken away, her foreign markets cut off, stripped of all her foreign capital, her railroads all but wrecked and robbed of coal and iron—this is the plight of the one nation upon whom all the continent of Europe depended more than upon any other.

The ravaging of Germany has not enriched her former enemies, while in the Balkans and large parts of Russia and what was Austria-Hungary, whole populations continue to die by thousands from starvation and pestilence. Babies, if they live, grow slowly to an emaciated, under-nourished, under-developed childhood. Children approach adulthood weak from years of scanty and unbalanced feeding, the aged die before their time, the youth already lie by thousands under the sod of European battlefields. Capital for rebuilding, organization for maximum effort—these came from Germany, but can come no longer. France, Italy, and England can spare neither money nor men for the task. The neutrals have never undertaken it, and there is reason to believe they will turn elsewhere such aid as they may be able to give. These are earth's dark places where hope has long since been abandoned and the dance of death goes on unhindered. These were important German markets, German raw material sources. Their darkness adds another obstacle to the return of German industry to an income-yielding basis. And I have said, and shall say, nothing of the staggering cash indemnity the victors have demanded.

This, then, is the continental European situation on its economic side: *First,* more than one-half of all Europe's area and of all her population lies prostrate, with industrial equipment dismantled, destroyed, or seriously impaired at best, with transportation systems broken, or maintained with difficulty, a great area cut off from the normal supply of essential raw materials, forced out of foreign markets, without capital, without leaders, without sound government, without opportunity, and almost without hope, and with a declining population, diminishing not only in numbers but in vigor—a tragic picture when its details are known and put in terms of human lives and human outlook—a great region economically devastated and plundered as completely as an implacable foe could accomplish it.

Second: the allied belligerents of western Europe, far less in area and population, but the most highly developed industrial sections of the continent outside of Germany, with great agricultural regions in addition, plead for time from over-zealous creditors, while they demand added indemnities from the ruins to the east, and spend far more each month for governmental uses than current revenues will yield, knowing that the courts of bankruptcy lie only a little way ahead, with the voice of revolution in the distance—fearful, clamorous, whining because the

mere striking of the rock does not yield water in our day nor the scratching of the ground yield gold. The peace imposed by the Paris conference was a peace of vengeance, and those who wished for vengeance have their reward

Third: the European neutrals are not badly off, but they, every one of them, leaned heavily upon Germany. Deprived of this support, they find difficulty in that return to normalcy of which we like to talk who live three thousand miles away from the most terrible abnormalcy the modern world has ever faced.

The fine-spun network that supported Europe in 1910 was not merely broken, it was destroyed and lost by 1920.

To us in America it has seemed like a mere matter of collecting debts. Does not Germnay owe the allies for numberless and unforgivable costs and expenses, and should she not be forced to pay? And should the allied governments not repay to us in due time the ten billion dollars we have loaned them? Why not indeed—except that one does not gather figs from thistles. Collect from Germany? How? This is the spectre that haunts the dreams of France. "But we must have the indemnity," pleads a French deputy. Very well, why not take it? The armies of the allies, under the leadership of France's greatest general, now rest their arms upon the edge of Germany's finest industrial district. French poilu, British Tommy, and German citizen mingle in the same cafés, but there are no funds forthcoming, and recent reports indicate a great slackening of effort and decline of production in the German plants of the region. Convict labor has never paid for itself, while slavery seems too great an outrage even for the heated vengeance of France. German machinery, railroad equipment, and the like might be transported into France, Belgium, and Italy, leaving the population to its fate. But that would not pay the indemnity, and it would embarrass very seriously existing industries in those countries. Works of art and ancient libraries would help but little, and the world revolts at any effort to appropriate that which belongs to mankind. To march to Berlin would cost more than the effort would be worth. The seizure of the Ruhr would be easy from a military standpoint, but as an industrial enterprise for the collection of funds, it is worse than folly.

Vengeance is indeed at work, vengeance and suspicion. There is just one avenue of escape for central and eastern Europe, and therefore for western Europe also, and, in so far as anything in history is inevitable, the passing of Europe along this avenue is so. The old combination of Germany with Austria-Hungary furnished the outer shell which contained the meat of a fairly well unified economic organization that

drew vast resources in raw materials from Russia, the Balkans, and the regions intervening, worked them into finished products, and sold them to the peoples of the world. The restoration of this organization on its economic side is the only hope for the future. Nature has placed Germany in exactly the right position for the development of both these regions. From Germany the work of development and organization can be carried out more easily and more cheaply than from any other European center. Germans have long understood this, and have made themselves more familiar with the areas involved than any other people in Europe. Germans know better than others both what needs to be done and how to do it. I am aware that this suggestion must meet with great disfavor in the minds of many, but those who dislike this road may find another if they can.

We are prone to be optimists even against the facts. There must be some other way, we reason, because this seems so undesirable. Must? —only upon the assumption that civilization always progresses. Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia are gone. Greece went down when internecine strife laid open her gates to the invader. Rome was sacked by the barbarians. Are we so sure that our civilization cannot pass, that it cannot at least decline, even though we retain its major features?

Let us face the facts squarely. Why is it we object to the restoration of Germany to a place among the nations? Is it in part because of contempt and hatred? in part unreasoning fear? suspicion? the selfish ambition to take up that which Germany was forced to drop?

Contempt and hatred die in time and even now are clearing, somewhat like low-hanging clouds at a foggy dawn. The crucial question is the military one. Would the Germans entertain again the military ambitions that plunged us into the state of wreckage from which we now struggle to emerge? We have devised since the war a safeguard against such an untoward course of development, a safeguard which the United States, for reasons of her own, or for politics of her own, has refused to sanction. It should be far more difficult under the League of Nations than it formerly was to develop a military force sufficient for the purposes German statesmen had in mind, and, were the League backed not only by the greatest peoples in the older world, but also by that nation of the new which has found itself indisputably the most powerful in both hemispheres, it would be all but impossible for Germany to undertake again so great a threat against the peace of nations, whatever might be done by other peoples. By our refusal to join the only effort at the maintenance of peace which has had any promise in it, we have made more difficult the restoration of Europe in the only way in which she can return for years to a rsepectable and viable economic life.

Perhaps you have been asking in your thoughts how, if Germany is so nearly prostrate, she can re-establish the economic organization of eastern Europe and so accomplish the saving of its peoples—and the paying of her debts. *First:* a beginning of some millions of dollars could be made by annulling in the treaty of peace the most iniquitous article in it, which gives to the allied Reparation Commission the power to take from any German citizen in any of the countries of eastern Europe all rights and concessions in public utility works. *Second:* many millions more could be gained by restoring to German citizens, through their government, if necessary, the property, or its value, taken from them by the various alien property custodians during the war. These properties were not government possessions. They were owned by private citizens and ordinary business corporations. To take them while the war was on was thoroughly justifiable. To continue to hold them has no justice, and is against the best traditions of international law. *Third:* cancel the unreasonable coal payments beyond the amount which represents true reparation for injury due to French and Belgian mines, and give back the Saar Valley. There is no foundation anywhere in any kind of justice for the gift of this region to France. Given the advantage of credits made possible by the arrangements just described and an untrammeled hand in trade upon a par with other nations, and Germany could go far toward rehabilitating not only her own industries but the economic life and the actual physical existence of the peoples who border her upon the south and east.

But this is not all that is necessary. New nations have arisen round about Germany, some of whom, long suppressed by superior power, show signs of that very militarism which was at the bottom of the war. Again we need the functioning of a League of Nations, with powers of police as well as of judgment. And we need, too, a change of heart in some of Germany's foes. But I believe all this can be accomplished if we in the United States are willing to do what is necessary to bring it to pass.

The allied governments owe the government of the United States $10,000,000,000, the bulk of this sum being due from Britain and France. It will be impossible for us to collect this debt for many years, if indeed it is ever paid. Meanwhile the unpaid interest piles up to be added to the principal. The very existence of this debt impedes the progress of these countries toward a more stable financial footing. If we are willing to say to France and England in effect these words: "We have a stake in the present crisis in Europe; we want justice done to every injured party, but we must insist upon certain terms of relationship between the countries of the world with respect to trading rights, and certain changes in the terms of the treaty of peace; and we are willing,

as an evidence of our good faith in the matter, to cancel the obligations which you owe us as to principal''—with the compelling force which such an offer would possess, I believe we could force the needed changes in the treaty terms and do more in this way for the future welfare of Europe and the world than can be accomplished in any other manner. But we should probably have to join the League of Nations, both for our own protection and to avoid the suspicion that we were ourselves about to play the tyrant over Europe.

I have indicated that the mere existence of the debt is an obstacle to progress toward the rehabilitation of Europe. There is a double reason for this. A nation deeply in debt is hampered in securing capital for new expenditures. A people's credit and, with its credit, its borrowing power both at home and abroad, depend absolutely upon its willingness and ability to pay what it owes. Government debts are paid ultimately either by taxation, by the sale of government property, as, for example, public lands, or by conquest. I have tried to show that the conquest of Germany will not meet the bills of the allies. It needs no argument that the second of these alternatives is not available. If we examine the first, we discover that taxes are paid out of savings, and that a people bowed beneath an overwhelming load of taxation can accumulate capital only at a comparatively slow rate. Without vast amounts of capital the allies cannot bring their own industry and trade to their former level, to say nothing of the giving of aid to industry in central and eastern Europe. The debt of the allies to us is a millstone about their necks for this reason. Five hundred million dollars a year must be given to us to meet interest payments alone, or be compounded until some indefinite time in the future. Britain, the principal creditor of the other allies, has offered unofficially, in one of those meanderings of modern diplomacy, which are intended to conceal but are visible to all who care to see, to cancel the debts of the other allies to her if we will cancel their debts, and hers, to us. It is hard to imagine a greater lightening of the load of depression that has settled upon western Europe than would be brought about by the consummation of such an arrangement. Britain has everything to gain and little to lose by doing her part. We hold the power in our hands. Are we anxious to re-establish industry in Europe? There is no greater step toward it than the cancelling of the debt.

If this may be called the obverse of the debt situation, the reverse may be found in the prevailing rates of foreign exchange. The $10,000,000,000 owed to our government by European governments is only part of the total obligations which Europeans owe to Americans. Merchants and manufacturers in this country have balances due them from Euro-

pean buyers amounting to about $4,000,000,000. In addition, private investors in this country hold over $2,000,000,000 in European securities, promises of European governments and business houses to pay funds to us. Further, business houses in this country are still holding large amounts of paper drafts on European firms, orders to pay debts, which they have not presented for payment because the European money they would have to take in exchange is worth so little when converted into American dollars. The net effect of all this more than $16,000,000,000 of indebtedness to us is to keep the price of European money very low in America.

When this fact is coupled with another—that in all the former belligerent countries with the exception of England (and it is practically true there) only paper money is available, paper which is not worth its face value in gold money even at home—you will see how difficult it is for Europeans to buy any of their supplies in the United States. If we were to cancel immediately the $10,000,000,000 debt, the immediate effect would be a rise in the value of foreign money in this country, and a rise in the value of Europe's paper money at home. It would be easier for Europeans to buy here and easier also for them to carry on trade in their own countries and among themselvs. Europe needs untold billions of dollars worth of goods which we could sell to her if only the unfavorable price of her money here could be overcome. But she could not continue to buy here very long unless we either bought more of her securities, which our people are loath to do, with so much of unpaid indebtedness already owed to us, or bought large amounts of her products, which many of our manufacturers are unwilling to have us do, despite the fact that by so doing we should help to make a market abroad for other manufacturers in this country who make goods for export.

It is no secret to our foreign exchange bankers or to our economists that we cannot combine to export to Europe the large amounts of goods we used to sell there unless we buy more. This is because there is really never a balance of trade, in the ordinary sense, for more than a few weeks, since there is no way by which a country can be paid for its exports except by taking in exchange something which has value; and this something is normally not gold, of which we in the United States export almost as much as we import every year, but merchandise and services of many kinds. At the present time we cannot take gold from Europe, for she has but little left and needs what she has to maintain for her paper money even the low value it now possesses. We cannot afford, unless we cancel her official government debts to us, to buy very many more of her paper promises to pay, because she cannot for a considerable number of years pay more than she has already promised to us and to

neutral countries. Unless, then, we cancel the debt, we cannot sell our exports. That is, we cannot unless we are willing to take Europe's goods, the products of her fields and factories, in payment, and this we cannot do if we shut out imports by a high tariff.

Indeed, it may be remarked, we shall have to take Europe's goods in any case, even if we both cancel the debt and buy securities, for she has no other adequate means of paying for a large part of the current purchases she needs to make in America in the process of rehabilitation. In the past, when Europeans were our creditors, and we had to pay them for carrying and insuring nine-tenths of our exports and imports in their ships, and pay them also for foreign banking services performed on account of our trade, when we received their migrating sons and daughters, who sent back to the homeland tens of millions of dollars earned in America every year, they took their pay in the products of our industry, and we saw each year an excess of merchandise exports over imports of merchandise, because we had to meet so large a balance of these invisible imports which I have just described.

Now the balance is the other way. We are carrying for ourselves a large proportion of goods which European bottoms would have borne. We are performing an increasing percentage of our own foreign banking. We seem about to decide to bar out more of Europe's emigrants than formerly. And we no longer have large sums to pay in interest to European holders of American securities. These were "invisible imports," in the language of the foreign bankers; they necessitated the payment of balances from Americans to foreigners exactly as imports of merchandise do, balances which we paid in merchandise. These exist no longer, save in greatly reduced amounts, and Europe, deprived of these means of building up credits here, cannot buy here as she did, unless we take some other payment from her.

What shall we in America do in the present situation?

First. Forgive the debt. For what it costs we have little to show, to be sure, but it is the one big thing we might do toward the saving of a civilization and the lives of millions of people. And in proportion to the benefits it would yield, our paltry alms for this relief and that, which really accomplish nothing toward a solution of the difficulties that confront us, sink into insignificance.

Second. Insist, as the price of cancellation, upon those changes in the peace terms which will make it easier for Europe to recover from the shock of war. $10,000,000,000 in these days speak with a voice that will be listened to by even the most chauvinistic statesman.

Third. Reduce the tariff; do not raise it. Europe perishes for want of capital—tools, machines, materials we can furnish—yet with every duty in our tariff wall, for years the highest in the world, we say to her "thou shalt not buy," because we say by the establishment of that wall that we will not take in payment the only thing she has or can acquire for years to give. The wall that shuts out foreign merchandise in the present and the future, shuts in more surely than ever before the products of America. In the face of the necessities of Europe, the world, and a civilization that is ours as well as Europe's, shall we raise yet higher a trade barrier that is already obsolete and can only injure us as well as those who need our aid?

Fourth. Sign the Treaty of Versailles, with reservations either definite or in the form of a statement that we hold to the right to insist upon changes in its terms after consultation with our war associates. We cannot change a treaty we have not signed, and can neither logically nor effectively insist that others do so. This means we cannot make a separate peace, save as it must now be separate in time.

Fifth. Join the League of Nations, not to endorse it in its present completeness, but again to insist, with $10,000,000,000 in our hands as a pledge of our good faith, upon such changes as will make of it that agency for peace which in principle it is, and in practice may be, with the backing of the world's most powerful nation. We cannot change a league of which we are not a member. And if we are unwilling to take membership for the sake of a civilization that is tottering, must we not take it for our defense as that civilization goes down? The world in a league and America outside can have but one significance in the ultimate, a league of impoverished and desperate peoples against the one great nation who might have aided, but who chose to keep her riches to herself.

Sixth, and last—and it is hard indeed that any American audience should need to be reminded on this score—we must not lead the race for armaments, we, who have boasted justly of a peaceful past! Within a League of Nations such as we might yet obtain with the price of peace in our hands, the race might be halted once for all. Outside the League, cut off from that immeasurable influence which might have been ours, we serve only to alarm the world by our spending, and so to turn into channels the least productive—nay, the most destructive—of all possible expenditure, the millions a civilization needs against its final ruin.

While the east of Europe dies and its western peoples sink in the quagmire of bankruptcy, hatred, and despair, we turn the face of indifference. Yet her civilization is ours, and ours is hers. We cannot

afford to let it die. If we will not own an obligation to humanity, we owe it to ourselves as Americans to enter the only agency for the exercise of reason that remains, to insist upon changes in the treaty and such changs in the League as may be needed to give them effect. This is our task in a time when the balance of centuries turns in our hands. Which way shall we turn the scales?

THE PRESENT FAILURE OF THE EDUCATED CLASS

By WALDO L. COOK, '87, Editorial Director of the Springfield Republican

The World War came with educated men everywhere in control of governments and their diplomacy, yet the World War was admittedly the greatest catastrophe that western civilization has suffered since its emergence from the Dark Ages.

In Germany a class never surpassed in its comprehensive and advanced technical knowledge as well as in its command of the whole field of cultural resources, was in full control of affairs. Mr. Lloyd George is the first prime minister in the modern parliamentary history of Great Britain, barring the Duke of Wellington, who was not educated at a university, but he did not become the head of the government until the war had been raging nearly two and one-half years. The British statesmen in control in the summer of 1914 and after were Oxford or Cambridge graduates, like Asquith and Grey. In France, the old trained bureaucracy managed foreign affairs with the lawyer and journalist politicians filling cabinet places.

Nowhere in Europe was an unlettered proletariat the chief directing force. Not even in Russia after the downfall of the czar was leadership shifted to untutored, ignorant men. In all stages of the Russian revolution, the educated have stayed at the top. Lenine himself, the prophet and master-mind of terroristic bolshevism and revolutionary communism, is one of the best educated rulers in Europe. Trotsky was an educated agitator, journalist and author, as well as a man of extended travels, before he won world fame as the Reds' minister of war.

Nor can it be said that the educated classes in the nations of Europe had not long been directing national destiny. The growth of democracy in none of the great powers had deprived government of the leadership and service of educated men in the century preceding the German invasion of Belgium.

Education—and by that one means the higher education given by the colleges and universities—was not only ineffective in preventing the worst of world catastrophes in modern times; it actually deepened and broadened the dimensions of the catastrophe itself. Without the scientific resources, the technical perfection attained in the arts and crafts, and the high capacity for economic organization displayed by the educated classes in both the alliances, the war could not have been so destructive to human life, the area of disturbance could not have been so far flung, and its prolongation could not have exhausted to such an appalling extent the accumulated capital of the world.

The war on the western front became a deadlock in 1914 and remained so for over three years because of the long-range cannon, the machine guns, high explosives, aeroplanes, field telephones, the wireless, and rapid communication behind the lines by means of steam railroads and gasoline motor trucks. The military deadlock was not broken until the mobile "tank" restored the "war of movement." All these "modern improvements" in the machinery of war were made possible by the new scientific knowledge given to the world by the educated class. The submarine at sea, another product of the educated mind, served meanwhile to widen the area of conflict by forcing America into it.

The economic and financial resources of the several powers were mobilized as never before by the high talent for organization and administration developed primarily by educated men, while the morale of the masses everywhere was stimulated to endure an exhausting struggle on an unprecedented scale by the propaganda services fed mainly by a journalism in which educated men played the dominant part.

In human history never before was there more distinctively, more crucially a war between the educated classes of the opposing sides. Yet why had this same educated class, whether on one side or the other, proved so helpless in safeguarding western civilization against a universal crash and horror? Why is it that in the making of the peace, also—that "peace" from which we would all like to avert our gaze—the educated class has so little to show of constructive achievement and less than nothing upon which to base a claim for the gratitude of the inarticulate masses of mankind?

It may be worth while to try to answer these questions. For in case the western world should go on under the same organization and leadership, making the same relatively rapid progress in scientific achievement, at no distant time suicide might be the end of our present civilization.

Imagine "the next war." Authorities tell us that in destructiveness, the recent war could not be compared with it. In "the next war"

gas warfare will be so highly developed that a few tons of gas bombs dropped from aircraft will annihilate virtually the entire populations of the greatest cities. Surely, it is worth while to try to answer the question—why this failure of the educated class?

The answer that shapes itself is that the wonderful advance of knowledge in the century after the Napoleonic period far outran mankind's moral capacity to digest it, or to control and utilize it, for good ends. It is not too much to say, probably, that progress in science and invention was swift beyond all previous human experience. The relatively small educated class in the several civilized nations could not keep pace morally with its growing responsibility in directing the utilization of the new knowledge without harmful results to civilization. The consequences of this tragic disparity between moral capacity and moral responsibility are seen in the recent appalling use of the gifts of modern education for inconceivably destructive instead of constructive purposes.

It is probably susceptible of historical proof that the same moral lag has been a conspicuous characteristic of similar periods of swiftly civilization has come as the direct consequence of the World War, the invention of printing and of gunpowder and the discovery of America, started a cycle of wars and revolutions. Our own generatlon has by no means witnessesd the first failure of an educated class. Whenever a relatively high civilization has fallen—and many have fallen—the tragic failure of an educated class has been recorded.

In referring to the "moral lag" attending the exceptionally rapid increase of knowledge, one marks probably the chief weakness of education, whether ancient, medieval, or modern. Now that a crash in modern civilization has come as the direct consequence of the World War, the moral failure of education in the past century, or half century, is easy to discern. If the educated class has failed, according to the record as now made up, we need not wonder at it, perhaps, inasmuch as moral progress has always been the hardest for mankind to make secure.

Looking forward as we must to the final triumph of the educated class, the future educational problem will be pre-eminently one dealing with moral values. Even the present inadequate accumulation of knowledge might suffice to serve the world's needs for a considerable period, but the world cannot long go on without a loftier moral conception of the uses to be made of it.

In assessing moral values, the educator has a difficult task, especially if the battle between the cultural and the technical or occupational studies concerns him. It does not now concern the writer, who realizes that in so brief an essay very much must be left unsaid, although

the editor of *The Graduate* may have desired that much more attention be given to this phase of the educational problem. The requirements of organized self-control in society; the necessity for progress, reform and even revolution without catastrophic violence or a general smashing-up of what is serviceable in the older structure of civilization; the curbing of tribal, racial, and national greed and hate; and the development of the spirit of unselfish co-operation and fraternalism, which is the root idea of the "international mind"—all this is involved in the correct assessment of moral values in education; and even the worldly observer finds at last that he is suggesting nothing formative or constructive or inspirational that is not as old as the hills in the best of the world's philosophies and religions.

Whatever may strengthen the moral element in education and help to perfect character is above all to be sought. For it is indisputable that the only unshakable basis of civilization is moral; with an ever-accumulating harvest in scientific research and an increasing mastery of Nature must go a developing sense of moral responsibility to use the increment for good ends. If not that, then chaos and the long night.

PRISCILLA'S CHOICE

By Prof. THOMAS W. SHEEHAN

Infinitudes beyond the utmost star,
There leans far o'er that fabulous golden bar,
Warmed by the bosom of a damosel
Rosetti dreamed of rapturously, afar,
A maiden in whose pensive eyes there dwell
Eternal joy of heaven—fear of hell,
Knowing full well,
Her choice doth make or mar,
As woman's choice eternally hath done,
The destiny of man.

Heaven's beauteous spirits gather to her side,
Till joyously they note her eyes are wide
With vision, such as they themselves have known,
Those youths and maidens whom the bards have sung
Since the old sorrow-laden world was young:
Laura, Beatrice, and Eloise,
Adonais, Thyrsis, Lycidas—these

And many more.
So with hushed steps they leave her all alone
To dream her dream; and hand in hand they go,
All save a grave-eyed, noble-mannered youth,
Whose gentle arm about her star-girt waist
Caressingly is laid; one from whose brow
Perpetual happiness long has effaced
All lines of care, and blown the glow of truth.

She gazes down the milky, star-lit way,
To one clear morn three hundred years ago:
The faces dear she once met face to face,
She sees again,—
The stark, gaunt limbs of patriarchal trees,
Along the shore of Massachusetts Bay,
A tiny vessel straining to and fro
At too reluctant moorings.
Then trustfully she turns, her head to lay
Upon his shoulder's long-accustomed place,
And hopefully the ages hear her say:

"How long I've known? Ah, since that first clear morn
We put ashore to pray. You took my hand,
While Captain Standish, in his manner grand,
With tortured brain and in stentorian tones,
Instructed us the proper way to land,
Then bravely led us to the grave beyond,
Where, with our eyes upon the searing frond,
We stood in supplication. Then I knew,
John, that it must be you.

"The text that day from Revelations was,
Of a new earth and a new heaven, because
The heaven of old and olden earth were gone;
'The sea is now no more,' the preacher said.
Remember, John, I saw you brush a tear
Of happiness away, as with bowed head,
You murmured your responses low and clear.
Afar stalked Captain Myles, his scabbard empty,
Clanging at his heels; intrepid eye
On every faintly swaying branch or leaf,
Dependable, gallant beyond belief.

'Twas not without a stifled girlish sigh
I chose the gentler, finer man that day.
The heaven of old and olden earth *were* gone.

"And as the years have borne the world along
And each new generation joins the throng
On Burial Hill, above the little town,
Where you and I beheld a nation born,
A nation nobly scornful of renown
Lives on, disdainful of the sullen horn
The zealous empire builders wind to warn
The dreamer peoples of their petty schemes,
And thus, with talon hands, distended maw,
With wolfish smile and sacrilegious law,
Snarl to a wearied world the dirge of dreams—
As though a dream could die!

"We've lived our dream, dear heart,
And now a people dream eternally,
A dream that all the world shall make its own—
A woman's tender courtship reverie.

"As on our bridal night so long ago,
The white-capped breakers pound the beach below,
The same stars gleam upon the surging sea,
You look into my eyes as tenderly;
Again resplendent banners swathe the breast
Of war-scarred earth; the tumult to the skies
Rises to dim the light of our surmise;
Still do we breathe the beatific rest
Of boundless hope, still softly fan the flame
Of constancy, salvation's peerless wraith;
We calmly wait, our trust in man proclaim,
Secure in love's unfathomable faith."

RESEARCH ON THE SIDE HILL

THE STORY OF THE S TUBE

By V. BUSH, '13, Consulting Engineer

American Radio and Research Corporation

Not many years ago we used to hear much of the great difference between pure and applied science. Like the old, much advertised conflict between science and religion, this, too, has disappeared in the light of a better understanding between workers in varied fields. In those days, commercial research was looked down upon as undignified and mercenary, and not to be mentioned in the same breath with the study of the swing of the planets in their orbits. To the business man, on the other hand, the pure research enthusiast was a dreamer and a solver of academic puzzles; ornamental, perhaps, but useless and expensive.

Today all this is changed. We have learned that no science worthy of the name is so pure as to be entirely devoid of possibilities of service to the needs of a complex civilization. University laboratories are studying the proper way to mix concrete. Commercial laboratories are busy dissecting the atom. Every large, progressive manufacturing organization numbers in its staff, chemists and physicists who strive to extend the field of human knowledge. Investigating the habits of the versatile electron is a part of the daily work of thousands of men of business.

Many Tufts men are undoubtedly unaware that there is on the sidehill a research laboratory which is doing work of just this sort. Within the wire fence, and by the side of the tall lattice tower, a group of investigators is working that lights may burn brighter, and communication be more rapid and sure. This research laboratory is a part of the American Radio and Research Corporation, whose main manufacturing plant is located across the track on the site of the old pansy farm. The aim of the laboratory is the prosperity of the business of which it forms a part. It represents, however, the courage necessary to look far ahead, and to plan for the next decade as well as for the present.

The work of this laboratory covers a wide range. It pays attention to a simple switch to save the lady of the house the annoyance of a blown fuse in the midst of the family wash. It builds radio telegraph and telephone apparatus of new and more efficient form. It looks far ahead and studies the strange laws that underlie the operation of the electrical apparatus of tomorrow. Leaving the interruption of its war work, it is back to the business of peace.

In the laboratory of the present we dream the life of the future. These dreams are not the colorful, indefinite flights of fancy, where logic and physical laws are forgotten. They are careful dreams, often painstaking and plodding, the serious dreams of the pioneer who is always interested in what lies beyond the next range of mountains. To the layman such work is intangible and sensational; but to the research man it means hard, definite work and lots of it. Old ideas must be discarded, and new ones erected in their places. These new theories must be, however, just as rigorous and complete as were the old, if they are to be of service. Serviceability is the criterion by which all work is judged.

The most striking developments of the past few years in electrical engineering have been along the lines of the use of vacuum apparatus. One of these devices, the thermionic tube, has proved indeed a versatile and reliable addition to present-day equipment. By its use as a telephone repeater, we are enabled to talk across the continent. Using it as a detector, we listen to the telegraph buzz, or even to the spoken word from across the Atlantic, or from a ship in the tropics. As a high frequency generator, it makes possible wired wireless with a

dozen messages transmitted over the same wire at the same time, mixed together at one end and carefully unscrambled at the other.

Yet the behavior of electrical phenomena in vacuum apparatus is still only imperfectly understood, and its possibilities have only begun to be realized. The X-ray tube is becoming every day more powerful and more easily used. The mercury arc rectifier is just begining to help push our express trains over the mountains. New and better lights are appearing every year.

The old idea of a perfect vacuum was exemplified in the space above the mercury in a barometer tube. This is a very poor vacuum indeed today. It is true that it may contain only the millionth part of the original air, but that is still a lot of air. A cubic centimeter of gas at atmospheric pressure contains about 10^{19} molecules. The millionth part of this is 10^{13} molecules per cubic centimeter. This number, written as 10,000,000,000,000 in longhand, means nothing whatever but a very large number. It is said that the African savage can grasp numbers as a whole only up to five. What hope have we, then, of grasping such a number as this? Let us try, however, to visualize it. Represent a molecule by a number six lead shot, about one millimeter in diameter. Fill a square box one meter (thirty inches) on a side with such shot. There will be 1000 in a row; 1,000,000 or 10^6 in the bottom layer; and 10^9 in the whole box. We would then need ten thousand such boxes to contain a number of shot equal to the molecules per cubic centimeter in our old barometer vacuum, which we called perfect.

Where does all this gas come from, in the space in a glass tube above a column of mercury which originally filled the tube? Some of it comes from the mercury itself, which evaporates somewhat as does any liquid. Great quantities of gas are dissolved in the mercury and come out at their own free will, like the gas from soda water or other liquids of strange names and reputations. Quantities of water vapor come from the glass itself.

It is a queer thing about water vapor and glass. A piece of glass carefully dried, placed in a vacuum and warmed, will give out from its surface pores large quantities of water; not, of course, so you could collect it in a tumbler, but easily enough to spoil a vacuum which is measured by the difference in pressure level of a column of mercury of a millionth of a centimeter. Remove all this water vapor and heat the glass a little hotter; new quantities of vapor will emerge. The process seems to have no limit up to the point at which the glass softens and fuses.

Metals, too, dissolve much gas and give it out when it is least desired. So all the metal parts in high vacuum apparatus have to be heated to a bright red to get rid of their gases. Then, too, there are forty ways in which a vacuum apparatus can leak. A hole the size that would be drilled by a needle such as would compare in size with the smallest micro-organism as our needles do with us, will spoil a vacuum very quickly indeed, and is very hard to find.

We deal today with vacuua which contain less than a millionth of the gas in the old barometer vacuum; that is, less than 10^{12} times the original air. Suppose that the density of the molecules of the atmosphere is represented by a dense field of daisies, one to every square inch of the field. Let us reduce the number of daisies to compare with the number of molecules in a present-day fairly good vacuum. We would then wander twenty miles through such a field before finding a daisy.

We have, however, fast and efficient scouts to send on the daisy search. These are the electrons, little negative charges of electricity a ten-million-millionth of an inch in diameter, speeding along in an electric field at speeds greater than one thousand times as fast as the swiftest rifle bullet. When one of these encounters a daisy head on, it very naturally knocks some of its petals off; that is, it ionizes the molecule and removes some of its attached electrons. These new electrons then proceed on their way and repeat the process. Thus an electrical discharge passes in a gas at low pressure.

When an electron flies in a combined electric and magnetic field, it swings in a beautifully curved path. A few pages of nicely complicated mathematics will give its entire itinerary. Thus these messengers can be controlled in their wild flight through space.

By thus controlling these paths, a new rectifier has been produced and recently described to the engineering world. It is the invention of C. G. Smith, research engineer at the laboratories of the American Radio and Research Corporation. Its theory of operation reads like a page from the Arabian Nights, and yet it is very simple when it is told.

Electrodes, pieces of metal, in a tube are separated by a short distance. A little gas, helium for instance, is introduced, and we have a field of daisies. An electric potential is applied between the plates, and the electrons go coursing on their search. Daisies are scarce, however, and nearly all of these electrons arrive at the far electrode empty-handed. There is no ionization. The device refuses to conduct, or insulates.

Now we put on a magnet effect also. The electrons in their search swing clear around the field in a curved path; they collide with mole-

cules and ionize, the number of free electrons rapidly increases, a current flows, and the device conducts.

By curving the electrodes and using the correct magnetic field strength, the electron path curvature can now be made sufficiently large for conduction in one direction, but not in the other. We then have a rectifier, a device which turns alternating into direct current. There are many other uses also to which the arrangement can be put. In the corporation files, this device is known as the S-tube.

The story of years of work cannot be condensed into a short article. To tell all of the history of even this one device would make long and, in many parts, difficult reading. It is hoped, however, that enough has been indicated to show that research work of a really advanced nature is under way close by the College.

There have been cordial relations in many ways between the company and the College. As the work grows in breadth, it is very much to be hoped that these cordial relations can continue, and that in some matters the two may find it possible to co-operate to mutual advantage.

A MEMORIAL TO DR. BOLLES

By DAVID M. CHENEY, Director of Publicity

(Reprinted from *The Christian Leader*)

No more fitting memorial to Dr. Edwin Cortlandt Bolles, Tufts College's beloved chaplain, who died a year ago, can well be imagined than the recent gift to the College, by the Trustees, of the library of Londoniana which he spent his life in gathering, and which it was his dearest wish should remain intact after his death. Neither its historic value, which is doubtless great, nor the lure of its brown leather and golden tooling, nor the treasure caskets crowded with prints to delight the eye of a connoisseur, nor the completeness of the collection, nor the prize that it will be to future students of English, and more particularly of London history, at Tufts College—none of these facts, important as each is, will make this gift to the College Library so valued as the simple truth that as a man's clothes in time assume the lines and curves of his body, so a man's library, when chosen with the loving care of a Dr. Bolles, assumes the form of his mind. Here is the spirit of a great teacher and religious leader preserved for Tufts College in his wise choice of books.

"In books I find the dead as if they were alive"—how aptly the old bishop's words apply to the Trustees' gift! "A library of wisdom is

more precious than all wealth, and all things that are desirable cannot be compared to it. Whoever, therefore, claims to be zealous of truth, of happiness, of wisdom, of knowledge, aye, even of the faith, must needs become a lover of books.'' Old Richard de Bury informs the Trustees of Tufts College of the precious nature of their gift!

Only a brief summary of the collection is possible here. He that loves books will presently see wise Bacon's autograph, and the signatures of kings, lift the Great Seal of James the First in astonishment at its size, and mull happily over the six thousand prints of London. Meanwhile, let this brief article be the finding wand that discovers to the Philobiblon the treasure that is now Tufts'.

There are three hundred volumes on London, and about three hundred and fifty on England. There are some six thousand prints. There is a pamphlet collection containing three hundred and forty-three articles on London, and nine hundred and fifteen on England. There are many documents, autographs, a collection of coins used by Dr. Bolles to illustrate his lectures on history, and some tiles from old English churches, and fragments from London's Roman wall and Battle Abbey. The collector gathered all these while living in London near the British Museum, in preparation for his series of lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute early in 1881.

His hobby, for many years, was the extra-illustrating of ''Old and New London,'' in six volumes. Instead of attempting to uncover and rebind these books, which would have increased them from a half dozen to a small library, he ingeniously underlined the passages illustrated, numbered them in the margins, and filed the prints by volume, chapter and number in a large cabinet of drawers, from which they overflow into a smaller cabinet and filing cases.

Among other treasures is the 1808 edition of James II, by C. J. Fox, extra-illustrated by Dr. Chapin of New York. Here are fine old engravings of Oliver Cromwell, Charles I and II, the Earl of Southampton (with his autograph), all beautifully inlaid; and, among others, engravings and autographs of William II, Trumbull, Godolphin, Montague, and Titus Oates. There are two miniatures on ivory—probably of James II and the queen of James I—from the Cotton collection. Admirers of Samuel Pepys will discover here with delight two of his autographs. There are also autographs of Richard Baxter (I wonder if the man lives who has read even three-fourths of the hundred and sixty-eight works attributed to this great controversialist and divine!), of Queensbury, and numerous other men great in letters and in history.

Even more beautifully done is the extra-illustrating of Burnett's ''History of His Own Time,'' which has been enlarged from two vol-

umes to six. The "Memoirs of Brass Cosby, Lord Mayor of London, 1770-1771," is also rich in extra illustrations and contains many documents relating to and autographs of Lord Mayors of London, written on vellum.

The Great Seal of England, affixed to a parchment which bears the signature of James I and the official one of Bacon, is unusually interesting, because of its perfect condition. The Great Seals of this period were made of pure beeswax, and so have endured the years better than later ones made of mixed beeswax and rosin. The seal is as large as a tea-plate, and is attached to a "Pardon of Sale." The bookseller Salkill, a queer old character who professed to hate all clergymen and who did not recognize Dr. Bolles as one, bought a chest of parchments and seals found in a room in the Temple. He bade Dr. Bolles select one (there were seals of many periods including that of Queen Elizabeth), and he chose this seal as the most perfect of all. Another parchment bears the autograph of Queen Anne.

There are many other rare articles in the collection. Like De Bury, he has indeed "enriched the hall with the treasures of his books!"

ARMENIA

By HENRY H. PIPER, D'05

Who may be found to stay a crime so great?
The far-borne call (each faithful spirit hears
And will not lose) is muffled in the ears
Of throngs but now all eager to abate
The torturing curse; today they feel no weight
Of duty thence; forgotten are their tears
Shed for a martyred people; all their fears
Grow selfish and to self their hopes relate.
Oh! not with all has that strong passion died;
Armenia lost would be a shame so deep,
Wide o'er the earth would shrill an echoing cry
Of anguish, and the faiths of men would die;
Still in her heart a troubled world will keep
Armenia's hope till it be glorified.

VISITORS' NIGHT AT THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL

By EDWIN B. ROLLINS, '01

To those who remember the engineering receptions of years ago when the Tufts Engineering Society was young, an account of the reception held on March eighteenth of the present year may be of interest. It will be recalled that in the beginning these affairs were confined to the members of the Engineering Society, with the Freshman engineers as guests, and were intended to introduce the new men to the life of the School. On this account, the receptions were held early in October. The usual program included an address of welcome by Dean Anthony, some remarks by the president of the Society, inspection of laboratories and shops, and ended with refreshments, if the treasury permitted.

After the old form of reception had been held at intervals with varying success, it was thought that it would be more worth while if the plans were changed so as to permit the students to invite friends from outside the College and, by making a special occasion for the purpose, give wider publicity to the methods and aims of the Engineering School. This idea was approved by the Engineering Society, and an organization plan adopted which has been continued through three receptions with success. A director is chosen from the Engineering Faculty, to have general charge of all arrangements, and he selects two other men to serve as chairmen of the two committees, Publicity and Program. These in turn each choose two men to complete their committees. General plans for the Visitors' Night, as it is now called, are made by the director and chairmen in conference. Details are settled by the committees.

The organization for this year consisted of Assistant Professor Rollins as Director; Committee on Publicity, Mr. Lefavour, chairman, assisted by Assistant Professor Carroll and Assistant Professor Sheehan; Committee on Program, Assistant Professor Knight, chairman, with Professor Ransom and Mr. Lawrence.

All forms of advertising are included in the duties of the Committee on Publicity, and an attendance of approximately eight hundred shows that the work was well done. Copy was supplied to the newspapers and the *Weekly*. Special notices and attractive posters were sent to over twenty High Schools in the vicinity, and through the co-operation of the engineering students, one thousand personal cards of invitation were distributed.

To the Program Committee fell the task of arranging a program of exhibits in the several departments, assigning rooms, and making pro-

vision for necessary light and power, providing checking facilities, and securing a sufficient number of student guides. The loyal co-operation of the Engineering Society in supplying guides contributed much to the success of the occasion. The distinctive badges were in evidence everywhere, and the wearers were busily engaged throughout the evening.

Robinson Hall was the natural starting point for the guests, and contained much that was of interest to them. In the basement the Hydraulic Laboratory was open, and the big pump in operation, also the Pelton water wheel through whose plate glass front the action of the jets on the buckets could be seen.

Aside from the collection of engines in the Steam Laboratory, the interest centered on the taking of indicator cards on the Corliss engine, and the method of calculating from these the horsepower developed, which was explained by the student attendants.

Those entering the Dynamo Laboratory from the corridor found in front of them a large T outlined in colored lights, while those coming down the stairs from the room above were similarly greeted by the numerals of the Freshman class. Power for these displays was furnished by machines in the laboratory. One end of the room was lighted only by a mercury vapor lamp, and much amusement was caused by the changed appearance of visitors, especially the ladies, as they came into the peculiar light.

In its recitation rooms on the first floor, the Civil Engineering department had an exhibition of instruments used in surveying, and the guides here were kept busy with explanations.

The remainder of this floor was occupied by the Electrical department, with a display of Sophomore and Junior Project Work in room 18, direct current dynamo tests and Freshman Laboratory apparatus in room 17, and the Telephone Laboratory equipment in room 16. Here, in addition to the permanent central office equipment, which is unusually complete, two small switchboards, constructed by students in the Telephone Course, were demonstrated by members of the class. Visitors were shown the details of signalling in both magneto and common battery systems, and were given an opportunity to talk over the laboratory circuits.

To accommodate the present large classes, balconies have been built in rooms 16 and 17 within the past two years, and here much of the smaller apparatus was shown assembled ready for regular work. Special interest was shown in the tests made by Freshmen, because it is uncommon in engineering schools for engineering laboratory work to be given to men so early in their course. A Main Engineering Course in-

cluding both recitations and laboratory and running through the first three years of the courses in all departments has been a feature of the Tufts Engineering School since 1918, and the results have been very gratifying.

On the second and third floors of the building, the Department of Physics opened its laboratories, and in the Lecture Room had a brilliant display of Geissler tubes and X-ray apparatus in operation. An interested group was always to be found here, for a peep at the bones of the hand is still a novelty to many.

Student drawings and full size models of typical connections of structural steel members were shown by the Department of Structural Engineering in one of the drafting rooms on the top floor.

Possibly the last department to be expected to have anything of interest at such a time is the Mathematics department, but Professor Ransom and his assistants had a room well filled with charts of various kinds, calculating instruments, and models. With one type of chart, calculations were made by merely stretching a rubber band across its three scales. Others showed the advantage of graphical methods in making clear the relations involved in practical problems and various matters that appear in engineering work. Still others showed the principal types of curves useful in scientific work. Opportunity was afforded the visitors to try the various devices for themselves. A catalogue of the fifty-eight items exhibited was presented to each one, and great interest was shown in the explanations given by those in charge.

This year for the first time the Mechanical Engineering building, adjacent to Robinson Hall, was open to visitors. Here the first floor was occupied by the very complete display of automobile equipment which the department possesses. There were important parts from several representative makes of cars, specially mounted for study, engines illustrating the best types in use, and two airplane engines. This building was erected during the war to provide space for the auto-mechanics school which the College conducted as one of its war activities, and has galleries along both sides which have since been enclosed to serve as class rooms. Here were displayed numerous instruments and accessories, such as gauges, gauge testing apparatus, safety valves, traps, fittings, etc., cut open so that the working of all parts can be studied.

The Bromfield Pearson building was open for inspection throughout, but, except for a display of student exercises by the Department of Graphics, there were no exhibits other than the new machine shop. Recent additions to the shop equipment made necessary a complete re-arrangement and the taking of additional space in a small room near by.

Some of the larger machines were shown in operation, and certain processes were demonstrated, such as the cutting of the teeth of a gear.

From the Bromfield Pearson building, the trail led to the power house, where, after a passing glance at the engine room and the new vertical boiler, everyone hastened to the testing machines in the Materials Testing laboratory, to see tests of the tensile strength of steel bars and the crushing of blocks of reinforced concrete. These tests were in charge of Assistant Professor E. H. Wright, '94.

In recent years, the Department of Chemistry has held several exhibitions of its work which, in spite of the present unsatisfactory quarters, will bear critical inspection, and it was found possible to combine its exhibition for this year with that of the rest of the Engineering School. In all the laboratories, students were engaged in work appropriate to the courses conducted therein, and ranging all the way from the simple experiments of Chem. 1 to the complex operations of advanced courses.

The demonstration in the Fire Assay laboratory attracted especial attention, but it was noticeable that wherever there was a student working, a group of interested people soon gathered around him to listen to his explanation. Particularly fortunate were those who found their way into Professor Durkee's private laboratory to listen to his interesting account of some of the special commercial problems with which his department has dealt successfully.

Although the visitors of high school age were numerous, it was noticeable that the majority were older, in many cases, the parents of students now in College. Invitations were sent to many people living near the College in the belief that a closer acquaintance would be of advantage to both parties, and the class of people who came is evidence that the invitations were generally accepted.

It is safe to say that the new type of engineering reception has demonstrated its superiority to the old, and will doubtless become a biennial, if not an annual, event, with a regular place in the calendar of the College. When this is established, Alumni living in the vicinity will find it an opportunity to renew contact with that real business of the College which is behind all its other activities and without which there would be no others, the business of teaching.

TUFTS COLLEGE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

By Prof. J. LOUIS KEEGEN, '13

Why does it always rain a perfect deluge when the Tufts College Teachers' Association meets? The elements will soon despair of inter-

fering with the attendance, for the largest number of Tufts teachers ever gathered at the Hill braved the annual flood, and made the meeting more successful than any other in the history of the young organization.

On Saturday, April 23, Adelbert H. Morrison, '94, vice president of the organization, called the meeting to order in Packard Hall. Professor Neal, the President, was absent on account of illness. Mr. Morrison presented President Cousens, who welcomed the Tufts people and their guests to the Hill. President Cousens said:

"Those of us who love this place, are eager always to welcome visitors. We delight to share our joy in it. My own love for College Hill has been growing steadily for thirty years, and now that the main activities of my life are centered here, one of the compensations is the satisfaction I find in the place itself. Its beauties grow upon me day by day. Day by day its associations have deeper meaning for me. To visitors who come as strangers, we give the freedom of our miniature city, but we cannot give you what by right of heritage you possess already. Indeed, our welcome to you today is not the welcome accorded to strangers, but rather an expression of the homely, comfortable pleasure of family reunion. Once more we stay-at-homes rejoice to greet you wanderers for a little way into the outside world.

So are we glad to greet all members of the far-flung family of the College, but we are more at ease with you than with any of the others, because your work is in the same field as ours. No social gathering is so successful as that one where all talk shop—the same kind of shop—together. From our printed program, and from the informal conversation I have heard, it appears that we are to have just that kind of social satisfaction today. Unfortunately, my own part in it must be slight, because I have an unavoidable conflicting engagement. I am especially sorry for this, because I need to profit by all such contacts as the day affords. I approach the problems of education from such an unusual point of view, and examine them in a perspective so much out of the ordinary that, while I would not sacrifice my individuality, on the other hand, I do not wish to spend my time in fruitless or belated invention. You all know the story of the Swiss peasant who spent a lifetime on his mountainside, absorbedly and secretly working out the principles of the watch. At last the clumsy wooden model was completed; triumphantly he carried it down the mountainside to the valley below, and exhibited it to the first stranger he met. The visitor was interested, praised the inventor and the invention, and then drew from his pocket a thin gold timepiece, with the question, "What do you think of this?"

There is perhaps little chance that such disappointment lies in store for any man who works at the problem of education, because it appears

to me that the science of education, if it so can be called, has not reached anything like the fixed standard of perfection that the watchmaker's art has reached. Is not the whole system of education continually on trial? Is this not so, particularly in these first years after the war? It is not likely that any man who works earnestly and sincerely for education will have his labor for his pains. To me one of the entrancing things about this work of ours is the very fact that a state of flux continually exists, that there is continual suspense as to what will be precipitated next I often wonder what life in a little English village would be like. What, speaking more exactly, such a life was like perhaps a hundred years ago—no change, no growth, no newcomers, just the same folks, just the same work, generation after generation. Such a picture has little allurement for us who live in a new country, in an ever changing city. So, too, in education, we rejoice that it is not yet an exact science, but is still a normative art.

Since I cannot stay to talk with you, may I leave one suggestion for you to consider? It is not new, nor is it original; but the idea is one which I have considered very earnestly. Perhaps the suggestion gains significance because it comes from a college president. The High School course should have an end in itself. On the High School teachers rests the responsibility of preparing young people at the age of eighteen to twenty to take their places in the community. What places await these young people you cannot know with definiteness. A favored few of them are destined to pursue their education further under other teachers; by far the most of them will take their places at once among the workers of the world. You must equip them all with the necessary tools to enable them to meet the competition of their fellows; you must teach them all that education is lifelong; you must give them all the widest possible view of what this complex world of ours contains; above all, you must give them the clearest possible conception of what their social obligations are when translated into the concrete life of their nation. If you do all this, if the High School course is an end in itself, it seems to me you have little time to spend in special preparation for us. Nor should we ask it. If university education were compulsory for all, then we might divide minutely the work with you, but with things as they are and must be, our task is to build upon the foundation you have laid. Train your boys and girls for citizenship, and send the best of them to us.

I said send us the best. Ah! there's the rub. Who are they, these best? Not necessarily by examination are they known, or yet by psychic test. You who have lived intimately with them, who know their powers, or who have sensed them latent, you, and you alone, know whom to send

to us. And beware, lest pride of personal reputation, or pride of school betray your judgment! We can forgive you many failures, but never, if you hold back one student who has in him the making of a college student.

Come to see us as often as you can, singly and in company. Come specially sometime to show me whether I am right or wrong.''

The brief business of the day, including reports from several committees appointed last fall, was dispatched in brief order, for the time was short, and everyone was anxious to hear the speaker of the morning. The committee on enlarging the membership asked for more time, and the request was granted. Dean Davies reported for the committee on drawing up a model questionnaire for use in the case of the student just graduated, who applies for a teaching position. The sum and substance of the report was that the teachers' agencies seem to feel that more specific information than that called for in the almost universal form now used, is not desirable. The committee on amending the constitution suggested some minor changes, and recommended a change in the manner of presenting nominees for office. The recommendation suggests that competition for office be inaugurated and that the nominating committee present several names rather than a single slate. This proposed amendment was received with favor, and will be submitted to the members in time to be adopted at the fall meeting.

The Executive Committee combed the field far and wide in search of speakers who would be sure to draw a crowd of interested listeners. The Rev. MacIlyar H. Lichliter, formerly of Pittsburgh, now pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Newtonville, agreed to speak on ''Camouflage in Education.'' Mr. Lichliter touched upon three vital points in modern education: the overloaded curriculum, the over-technical method of teaching, and the over-indulged pupil. He presented his topic from the layman's rather than from the professional point of view, and met with hearty approval in all his criticisms of our present method of training the young mind. The talk was voted the most interesting, practical, and appealing that has been given before the association.

At the close of the morning session, the members and their guests attended daily chapel service in Goddard Chapel, under the Rev. Frank O. Hall. Immediately afterward, the meeting was called to order in Barnum Museum, where Dr. Clair E. Turner, of the department of Public Health at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on ''Visual Education.'' To illustrate the use of the moving picture in teaching, Dr. Turner showed three films, ''Teaching Geography,'' ''Sewage Disposal in the City of Brockton,'' and ''The Life of the Monarch Butterfly.''

At 1.15, sixty-four members and guests assembled for luncheon in Metcalf Hall, as guests of the Trustees of the College. Mrs. Caroline Robinson, assisted by ten freshmen from Jackson College, served an excellent meal. Reluctantly the visitors left the tables. Indeed, the luncheon hour was not the least profitable from the professional standpoint. Everybody discussed everything while at table. But another feature number was scheduled in Packard Hall at two o'clock.

Prof. Alexander J. Inglis, of Harvard University, agreed to speak in the afternoon on "Examinations (not necessarily college entrance) as a Means of Determining the Student's Fitness for Higher Work" Professor Inglis gave a professional talk; it was, however, most practical. The best feature of it was that it gave the teacher considerable enlightenment on the value of the examination in estimating a student's progress and acquirement in academic work. Professor Inglis can hardly be called an enthusiast on the matter of "examining" the student according to formula. He pointed out the defects of the system, and pleaded for a broader estimate of a student's ability than can be shown in examination. He invited questions, and several of the audience took advantage of the opportunity to clear up some doubts on the subject. The speaker gave telling statistics to illustrate the unfairness of the examination, owing to various causes.

Dr. Turner asked for the privilege of explaining the nature and purpose of the work of the "Society for Visual Education." He asked for the support of the association in the work that he is doing toward encouraging the adoption of moving pictures, not as a substitute for present methods, but as a supplement to them. The association voted a resolution in favor of the work.

No meeting of this organization would be complete without Dr. Parmenter's "usual motion," which was made upon the suggestion of Professor Shaw. Consequently, it was voted that the appreciation of the Tufts College Teachers' Association be expressed to the Trustees of Tufts College for their generosity as hosts, to the speakers for their excellent papers, and to all those who contributed to the success of the meeting.

It was four o'clock when the ninety-four members and their guests left the hall.

One of the most encouraging features of the occasion was the fact that most of the faces seen at all these meetings were recognized again, and with them, a generous sprinkling of new ones. Not less than a dozen teachers from local schools where Tufts students have been granted privileges in practice teaching, attended as guests of Dr. Waples, head of the Department of Education at Tufts. We hope that they will

come again; and we hope also that every former student of Tufts, who is engaged in or interested in educational problems, will be "On Hill" for the fall meeting next October.

THE NEW ENGLAND INTERSCHOLASTIC BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

By C. P. HOUSTON, '14

The first high school basketball tournament for New England High Schools was held at Tufts College, on March 18 and 19. It was conducted by the Department of Physical Education of Tufts, and was held as an invitation tournament. Sixteen high school teams were invited to compete, and all accepted the invitation.

A committee was appointed, consisting of representatives from each state. Their duty was to make recommendations to the Department of Physical Education as to the superlative teams in their respective states. The committee decided that it would allot the teams in the following way:—five teams from Massachusetts, three from Connecticut, three from Maine, two from New Hampshire, two from Vermont, and one from Rhode Island. This decision was reached after carefully considering the standard of basketball played in each state, and the number of teams of superior calibre in each state.

In some cases the committee had some difficulty in selecting the best team; and whenever this occurred, it was endeavored to have the two or more contending teams play each other on a neutral floor. In Connecticut, the representative on the committee arranged an elimination tournament to select the teams from that state. It took place on February 19 and 26. Nine teams were entered, and the games were well attended.

The final selections of the committee were as follows:

Massachusetts: Watertown High School; Gloucester High School; Durfee High School of Fall River; Adams High School; Westfield High School.

Connecticut: Commercial High School of New Haven; Torrington High School; Wilby High School of Waterbury.

Maine: Bangor High School; Edward Little High School of Auburn; Morse High School of Bath.

New Hampshire: Colebrook High School; Portsmouth High School.

Vermont: Springfield High School; Spaulding High School of Barre.

Rhode Island: Rogers High School of Newport.

The tournament was arranged in the following manner: The sixteen competitors were drawn for the first round; the winners of this

round were paired off and played in the second round; the winners of this round were again paired and played in the semi-finals; this brought the competition down to two teams, who played for the championship. The first and second rounds were conducted on Friday, March 18; each game consisted of fifteen minute periods, and no team played more than two games during the course of the day. The games were preceded by an exhibition game between Tufts Varsity and Freshmen teams, for the purpose of a proper interpretation of the rules. This proved very helpful. The semi-finals and finals were played on the Saturday afternoon and evening of March 19. These games consisted of twenty-minute periods, each period being divided into two ten-minute periods, with a minute intermission between.

The results of the whole series were as follows:—

Durfee High, Fall River, 27, Spaulding High, Barre, 12; Bangor, 15, Torrington, 29; Edward Little, Auburn, 17, Rogers High, Newport, 30; Portsmouth High, 20, Westfield High, 30; Commercial High, New Haven, 22, Watertown High, 9; Wilby High, 18, Gloucester High, 16; Springfield High, 15, Morse High, Bath, 30; Adams High, 32, Colebrook High, 14.

Durfee, 24, Torrington, 38; Rogers, 34, Westfield 22; Commercial, 46, Wilby, 28; Morse, 24, Adams, 34.

Torrington, 27, Rogers, 29; Commercial, 32, Adams, 22.

Rogers, 11, Commercial, 35.

The officials for the game were Messrs. George Hoyt, D. J. Kelley, H. A. Swaffield, M. W. Souders and T. C. Ferguson. They handled the games to the entire satisfaction of every one.

The teams conducted themselves in a gentlemanly and sportsmanlike manner at all times, and it was a pleasure for the Tournament Committee to entertain them.

It is believed that this tournament will help considerably in standardizing the type of basketball play for High Schools throughout New England, and that it will serve to bring representative groups of schoolboy athletes together each year for social as well as athletic purposes.

It is estimated that about three thousand spectators attended the tournament during the whole series, and they showed great interest in the result of the games. People came from every New England state to cheer for their respective teams, and the amount of publicity which was given to the tournament throughout New England was very great.

Governor Cox of Massachusetts sent the following message to the competing teams:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

State House, Boston, Mass.

To the Men of the Basketball Teams of the New England States now competing for the Interscholastic Basketball Championship:

It is a pleasure to send the greetings of the Commonwealth to the men competing in the annual Interscholastic Basketball Tournament of the New England

States. I hope that the teams representing Massachusetts will win first place, but I hope more that every man on every team will play the game in a clean, sportsmanlike manner, and that the best team may win.

(Signed) CHANNING H. COX.

The members of the teams, their coaches, and the principals of several of the high schools from which they came, were entertained very hospitably by the various fraternities on the Hill. The boys were given an opportunity to visit the various departments of the College, and they had a chance to see what college life is as it exists at Tufts College.

The success of the affair seems to justify its continuance, and the second competition for the Tufts-Fletcher Basketball Trophy will take place on March 17 and 18, 1922, at Goddard Gymnasium, Tufts College.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING TROPHY

Growing out of the success of the New England Interscholastic Basketball Tournament, held at Tufts in March, Eugene B. Bowen, '76, of Cheshire, Mass., plans to offer a trophy for a Public Speaking Contest to be held at the same time as the basketball tournament each year, and to be open to competition from all New England High Schools. Together with the trophy, which will be held by the winning High School under regulations similar to those governing the holding of the Fletcher Basketball Cup, Mr. Bowen offers an additional prize of one hundred dollars per year for a four years' course at Tufts to be awarded to any student nominated by the school winning the trophy for three years in succession.

The details governing the operation of the contest are yet to be worked out, but Mr. Bowen's idea is to stimulate interest in public speaking among the High School students throughout New England, and to bring to Tufts each year a considerable number of high school students of ability who would not perhaps be attracted by the basketball activities.

ON THE HILL

The Tufts College Press Club is holding regular meetings in order to procure co-operation among the various newspaper reporters at the Hill. The following are the officers: President, Prof. J. Louis Keegen; Vice-President, Christopher J. O'Leary; Secretary-Treasurer, Richard S. Willis.

On Saturday, March 19, Prof. C. E. Turner of the Medical School, presented several films from the Society for Visual Education, in Goddard Chapel.

Prof. Eric Horn of Patna University, India, spoke in chapel, March 1, on the subject, "British Rule in India."

G. Prescott Fuller, '10, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., spoke to the Chemical Society on February 25, on the subject, "Wood Chemicals."

"Hook Night," a regular event before the war, made its first post-war appearance on March 8. The program was arranged by Sword and Shield, and the talent provided by the Freshmen. Jackson Gymnasium was crowded, as all students were eager to attend this revival.

"The Lucky One," a comedy in three acts, was presented by the Three P's Society in Jackson Gymnasium early in March, under the direction of Ralph W. Lamont, '20. Two of the leading parts were taken by Freshmen who hold Alumni Association scholarships, E. F. Helman of Cleveland, and E. M. Cadigan of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

The Athletic Advisory Board has appointed Dr. W. M. Parks, '16, as football coach for the season of 1921.

The Freshman basketball team enjoyed a successful season, including in their activities hard-won games over Exeter and Dean.

Several members of the Faculty attended the meeting of the New England section of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education held at Worcester Polytechnic Institute on March 12. Dean Anthony was elected president of the organization.

Prof. Alfred C. Lane was a speaker at the meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mines and Metallurgy, held in Montreal.

The Trustees have voted an increase of $25 in the tuition of all classes in all departments, to become effective September 1921.

The March meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in the President's office in Ballou Hall. The members of the board attended chapel services, and were served luncheon in Packard Hall during the noon intermission.

Professor Wooster of the Economics Department is giving a course of ten lectures on American Economic History at the Boston Trade Union League.

Professor Gilmer was the speaker before the men's club of the Second Universalist Church, on March 14. His subject was "The Most Modern Democracy—Czecho-Slovakia."

Albert B. Garwood, of Saranac Lake, N. Y., has been elected president of the Freshman class.

The Senior Class has elected David F. Snow, of Arlington, as chairman of the Class Day Committee.

The Press Club gave a dinner to President Cousens at the Cafeteria on March 16. Mr. A. J. Philpott, of the *Boston Globe,* was the principal speaker.

The engineering reception on March 18 was attended by over 700 visitors. All the laboratories and shops were in operation, and members of the Faculty and student body were present to answer questions.

"The Terrible Meek," a religious drama by Charles Rann Kennedy, was presented in Jackson Gymnasium on Good Friday, under the auspices of Crane Theological School.

The Elephas, a miniature of *The Jumbo,* is being published by the Junior Class as a class book.

"The Truth," by Clyde Fitch, was presented by the Masque Society in Jackson Gymnasium, on April 28.

May 14 was Junior Day. The Junior Prom was held on the preceding evening. The detailed plans of Junior Day were arranged by a committee, with E. N. Saunders as chairman.

Annual Goddard Prize Readings were held on May 6, in Goddard Chapel.

The Band gave its first campus concert of the season on March 31.

The series of lectures given by members of the Faculty in Goddard Chapel, as announced in the last issue of *The Graduate,* was a pronounced success. Announcement has been made that a similar series will be presented next year.

George H. Finnegan, of Stoneham, has been elected captain of the hockey team for next year. Roy V. Weldon, of Somerville, will manage the team.

Theta Delta Chi entertained the Faculty at a smoker on March 31. Rev. F. W. Perkins, '91, of Lynn, and Donald B. McMillan, the Arctic explorer, were the speakers.

The third and last evening party of the season was held in Goddard Gymnasium on April 8.

DENTAL SCHOOL NOTES

The regular April meeting of the Boston and Tufts Dental Alumni Association was held April 13 at the Dental School. There was a large attendance and a splendid program was provided.

The exhibition of work done by the students created much favorable comment. The method of "visualizing" the various steps in the construction of modern crown and bridge work was shown. This type of

instruction is original with Dr. W. G. Bridge, the professor in charge of this department.

There were various other clinics held at this time. Operations were performed in the oral surgery clinic by Dr. C. M. Proctor and Dr. R. H. Norton. Dr. A. LeRoy Johnson demonstrated cases in the Orthodontia clinic,and a progressive method of teaching this subject to students.

In the department of Operative Dentistry, Dr. C. W. Farrington and Dr. H. G. Baker exhibited their methods of cavity preparation and the proper manipulation of the filling materials. Dr. F. S. Faxon demonstrated his method of retaining loose teeth, in a very efficient manner.

A sumptuous dinner was served by Seiler, the caterer.

The Robert R. Andrews Research Society has organized and elected officers. There are about fifty students elected to membership, made up of members of the senior and junior classes of the Dental School. A key of original design has been selected as the emblem of membership in this, the honor society of the school. The selection of these students is restricted to those of the two upper classes whose standing in their studies has set them apart from their fellows.

Substantial additions have been made to the Medical and Dental libraries. All the newer and more important dental magazines and text books are now on file. They are greatly appreciated by the student body. This particular part of the building is in almost constant use.

The annual year book of the Senior Class has been dedicated to the Dean of the Dental School, Dr. William Rice. This action of the Senior Class is particularly appropriate, as this class entered the Dental School the same year that Dean Rice was appointed. This class has the further distinction of being the first to graduate under the four year course of instruction.

The International Society for Dental Research, recently organized under the leadership of Prof. William J. Gies of Columbia University, has established sections in various parts of the country. There are to be five councillors allotted to each section. It is the intention to establish sections in all parts of this country, Canada, and Europe. Thus far, three sections have been organized, in Boston, in New York, and in Chicago. These councillors are elected by ballot, and represent the standing they have in their own section of the country. The result of the ballot in Boston was as follows: Dean E. H. Smith of Harvard, Dean William Rice of Tufts, Prof. George A. Bates of Tufts, Prof. A.

LeRoy Johnson of Tufts, Prof. A. LeRoy Miner of Harvard. It will be very gratifying to all Tufts graduates to see us so well and so ably represented.

The Dean and the heads of departments were invited recently to attend the exhibit and dinner given by the alumni of the Harvard Dental School. The cordial relations existing between the two schools is most gratifying to all who have the best interests of our School at heart. That this is so is due in no small degree to the personality of our Dean, whom all Harvard men respect and admire, and delight to honor. May this era of good feeling continue.

Dr. Sheldon Friel, professor of Orthodontia, at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, addressed the instructors in Orthodontia, and the Senior Class at Tufts Dental School recently on "The Condition of Teeth and Oral Structures as a Result of Malnutrition.''' Dr. Friel illustrated his lecture from personal observations obtained from six weeks' observation of teeth in a clinic in Austria during the war, and the results of malnutrition caused by the shortage and changed diet during the war. Dr. Friel was the guest of Prof. A. LeRoy Johnson, Orthodontia Department, Tufts Dental School.

AMONG THE COLLEGES

Two of New England's best known colleges have recently elected their new presidents, Professor James R. Angell, head of the Carnegie Institute, having been chosen to succeed Dr. Hadley at Yale, and Dr. Ernest F. Nichols, formerly president of Dartmouth, having been appointed to succeed the late Dr. R. C. Maclaurin at the Institute of Technology. . . . Another vacant presidency, that at the University of Pennsylvania, will undoubtedly be filled by the election of Major General Leonard Wood. . . . Pennsylvania State, meanwhile, has come to Middlebury College and drafted President John M. Thomas as its new leader. . . . Campaigns for endowment funds are still in progress, the list of newly announced drives including those of Wheaton, Wellesley, Radcliffe, William and Mary, University of Virginia, Trinity and Boston College. . . . With students, faculty and trustees also endorsing the plan, the honor system has been put in operation in all departments of Cornell. . . . Brown has just dedicated a new gateway, a memorial to the students and alumni of the university who gave their lives in the war. . . . The University of Chicago plans to spend $15,000,000 on new buildings in the next five years. . . . Western Reserve's needs total $20,000,000, says President Thwing. . . . A fellowship in

memory of Theodore Roosevelt has been established at Harvard. . . . Eight college glee clubs took part in the annual competition in New York City. . . . Princeton has embarked on a building program which embraces four new dormitories and a home for the school of architecture. . . . Tuition fees have been increased in all departments of Harvard. . . . Yale's Harkness Memorial Quadrangle, a $6,000,000 dormitory, is virtually completed. . . . More than 10,000 students expected to attend the Columbia summer session. . . . Student liberals from twenty colleges have formed an intercollegiate association. . . . The famous Apollo Room at William and Mary College is to be set aside as a memorial to the founders of Phi Beta Kappa. . . . Harvard business school sets a limit of 300 on the number of new students it will admit next fall. . . . Professor Richard F. Scholz of the University of Washington has been chosen president of Reed College in Oregon. . . . Yale acquires another city block, probably as a site for the new library to be erected out of the $17,000,000 Sterling bequest. . . . Nearly fifty colleges were represented by delegates at the student government conference held at the Institute of Technology. . . . Wesleyan has about $700,000 yet to raise to complete its new $2,000,000 endowment fund. . . . 238 students were dropped at Cornell as a result of the mid-year examinations. . . . University of Pennsylvania dedicates its new school of fine arts. . . . A summer course for women employed in industry will be given at Bryn Mawr. . . . Yale will inaugurate its new president June 22. . . . Proficiency in swimming is required of all candidates for a Radcliffe degree. . . . Twenty fellowships in Belgian universities are open to American college students. . . . Trinity revises its course of study in the direction of fewer electives and more concentration of study. . . . Beginning September, 1922, three years of college work will be required for admission to the Yale Medical School. . . . Massachusetts Agricultural College is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary with a series of conferences. . . . President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr is to retire next year, after twenty years' service. . . . The majority of this year's senior class at Mount Holyoke are to take up teaching. . . . Two more upper class clubs have been established at Princeton. . . . Smith acquires twelve private houses which will soon be moved to make room for new dormitories. . . . 163 degrees were conferred at Harvard's mid-year graduation. . . Dartmouth Musical Clubs gave concerts in fifteen cities during their spring tour. . . . Brown has issued a new song book. . . . Completion of the new Williams library is delayed by lack of funds. . . . Boston University is giving a special course in fine arts for business men. . . Gift of $1,000,000 has been made to University of Rochester's new medical and dental school. . . . Scholarship record at mid-year's at Bowdoin was the

highest in the history of the college. . . . The Harvard Glee Club is to make a trip to Europe this summer. . . . More than 1200 applications have been received for admission to Dartmouth next fall; the lists are already closed.

A WORLD MOVEMENT AMONG COLLEGE WOMEN

College women have been organized into national groups for some time, and now they are carrying the principle still further, and we find the International Federation of University Women a very promising institution.

If there is one outstanding interest in the minds of college women today, it is that of international acquaintance and friendship as one of the surest foundations for the future peace of the world.

As the president of the International Federation of University Women puts it:

"It is the young people of the world who must get to know one another. I cannot conceive any better way of beginning this knowledge than by encouraging and making it easy for university graduates to spend a year of study in a university in another country than their own. Each of these students who goes to another country forms there a little circle of friends, gains inside knowledge of the point of view, the conditions, the temperament, the history, of another great people, and, in consequence, that student will affect everyone she meets in after life when she returns to her own land." It is to promote international understanding by such means as these that the International Federation of University Women was formed.

The organization is a federation of national federations of university women. The idea germinated during the visit of the British Educational Mission to the United States in 1918, and took permanent form in July 1920 at the London conference attended by delegates from fifteen countries: United States, Great Britain, Canada, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Holland, Italy, Spain, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, India, Norway, South Africa, Sweden.

The Federation encourages and organizes the exchange of lecturers and students between the universities; endows international scholarships and fellowships; co-operates with the national bureaux of international education established in the various countries; establishes clubs and centers of international hospitality in the cities of the world.

Thanks to the quick action of Mrs. Ruth Sibley Haskell and Mrs. Ruth Tenney Boothby, President and Vice-President of our Alumnae,

Tufts women were represented at an important convention in Washington, D. C., the first of April, when college and university alumnae from all over the United States met to form the American Association of University Women.

Tufts Alumnae were fortunate in having Adelaide Steinberg Hall, '10, living in Washington, who, on very short notice, went as their duly authorized representative to this nation-wide movement.

The object of this federation is to unite the alumnae of different universities for practical educational work, for the collection and publication of statistical and other information, and for the establishment of a high standard of education.

Mrs. Hall wrote most enthusiastically of the spirit of the convention and of how proud she was to be Jackson's first representative. Mrs. Harding, wife of the President, received the members of the convention at the White House, and requested that they be photographed with her.

The Association voted to buy the building formerly used as the Men's City Club of Washington, and it will probably be ready for occupancy in about two years.

ADDITIONAL TUFTS FOUNDATION

William W. Dodge, C'78
Andrew A. Stanton, C'78
Harry R. Virgin, C'79
Joseph L. Scoboria, T'81
Frank O. Hall, T'84
William H. Gould, C'85
Joseph F. Hutchings, C'85
Elliot R. Barber, T'86
George A. Chapin, C'87
William J. Smith, C'87
Albert D. Babson, C'90
Edward P Byrne, C'94
Thomas Butler, T'95
David F. Dillon, C'96
Frank F. Hicks, C'97
Edson Reifsnider, T'98
Orville Cooper, C'99
Herbert H. Richardson, C'99
Edgar H. Minot, D'00
Francis S. Root, C'00
Laurence H. Parker, C'00
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Hapgood, C'01
Dexter R. Hawley, C'01
Frederick W. Paterson, C'02
Harry S. Page, C'03
Compton D. Bray, C'04
Sidney P. Sweetser, C'05
Agnes F. Judkins, C'06
Theodore S. Bacon, C'07
William E. Blake, C'07
Charles M Clare, C'07
Bella C. Porter, C'07
John F. Sanborn, C'07
Raymond C. Bangs, D'08
Damon B. Stevens, C'08
James A. Burnham, Jr., C'08
Wilwyn Herbert, C'08
Ernest R. Humphries, C'08
Howard C. Mason, C'08
Stanley W. Moore, C'08
Cedric Powers, C'08
Mrs. Abby W. Stevens, C'09
John G. Boss, C'09
Alexander W. Blyth, C'10
Harold T. Burgess, C'10
Edward E. Fessenden, C'10

Frederick A. Wilmot, T'11
Frank W. Merrill, C'12
Michael A. Kinsella, M'12
Socrates J. Paul, M'13
Philip C. Shute, C'13
Frederick W. Porter, C'14
Frank H. Towsley, C'14
Benj. Tonkonow, C'15
Egbert W. L. Jenkinson, C'16
Aubrey I. Nellis, C'16
Charles F. Ayers, C'16
Edward M. Ryan, D'17
Hugh S. McKenna, C'19

THOMAS O. MARVIN, '88

Thomas Oliver Marvin, of the class of 1888, and a Trustee of the College, has been appointed to the Tariff Board by President Harding, and confirmed by the Senate. He has resigned his former position as secretary of the Home Market Club and editor of the *Protectionist,* and has removed from Brookline to Washington to begin work on the commission.

Mr. Marvin was born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1867, and is a son of the late ex-Mayor Thomas E. O. Marvin and Anne Lippitt Marvin, of that city. Four brothers of Mr. Marvin are also graduates of Tufts: Winthrop L. Marvin '84, Judson P. Marvin '87, Reignold K. Marvin '96, and Charles R. Marvin '99. Mr. Marvin's nephew, Addison P. Marvin, a son of Judson Marvin '87, is now a sophomore at Tufts.

Thomas Marvin entered the Theological Department of the College and held pastorates at Spencer, Mass., and Albany, N. Y. A throat affliction made it impossible for him to continue preaching, and he entered literary and political life as secretary of the Home Market Club and editor of the *Protectionist,* with an office on Summer street, Boston. Mr. Marvin married Miss Flora Sugden, of Spencer, and has two daughters, Mrs. Charles M. Dale, whose husband is a lawyer at Portsmouth, and Mrs. Justin D. Hartford, whose husband is a son of Mayor Hartford of Portsmouth, and a lieutenant in the United States Navy. Mr. Marvin is a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, and makes his summer residence at Rye, N. H.

He is a frequent contributor of editorials to the *Boston Herald,* and is widely known in the ranks of the Republican party. The editor of the *Boston Herald* said of Mr. Marvin at the time of his appointment by President Harding: "The occasional critics of the appointment of Mr. Thomas O. Marvin of this state to the tariff commission, for which he has been confirmed, do so from a mistaken notion that he is an extreme and unreasonable protectionist. Such is not the case. His point of view is that of an economic scholar. He is essentially reasonable, as a protectionist, as in everything else. He will take to his new duties a wide acquaintance with the various schedules in their relations to

American industry and a purpose to interpret them in a sound and intelligent manner. In our opinion, this commission has never had on it a person whose qualifications are the equal of his. This is not the place which he preferred. He would rather have gone on the shipping board, the office in which the *Herald* hoped to see him installed. But we realize his very high qualifications for any place in the public service, and know there is need of a talent like his on the Tariff Commission, of which he is now a member.''

The position on the Tariff Board came to Mr. Marvin unsought. Much pressure was brought to bear to induce him to remain with the Home Market Club, where his work was very congenial. He was disinclined to accept the new position, as his family and business associations are all in New England. But after a visit to Washington and interviews with President Harding and Senator Lodge, Mr. Marvin was induced to accept the place on the Tariff Commission.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CLASS OF '96

Plans for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Class of 1896 have been changed somewhat since the announcement made in the last number of *The Graduate.* Rev. R. K. Marvin, president of the class, has sent out the following letter which gives the general outline of the events as at present planned:

''An intensive effort is to be made to bring back to Alma Mater all her sons of the Class of 1896 for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary. We have carefully arranged a program which we believe will appeal to every '96 man. We shall not be willing to receive a single refusal to attend the good times we have prepared.

The feature of the celebration will probably be the picnic on June 17, at the Nashua Country Club, for our classmates and their families. The members of '96 know each other, though we may not have met in many years. We want our families to become acquainted. So each member of the class is expected to bring his wife and children to this picnic. The trip to the Nashua club will be made by automobile, leaving the Hotel Westminster, Copley Square, June 17, at 9.30 A.M. All who come will be accommodated, and those who own autos are asked to inform M. H. Merrill, 50 State St., Boston, how many extra seats will be available in their machines. Belcher, Merrill and Orren Smith are the picnic committee.

On our return from Nashua, we shall hold our Class Banquet at Young's Hotel, Boston, at 7 P.M. Our families may spend that evening

at the theatre. We shall go out to the "Hill" for Alumni Day, June 18, with the Tufts-Harvard varsity baseball game on our Oval in the afternoon and Alumni banquet in the evening, at the Goddard Gymnasium. Guy Pierce will speak for the Class at this meeting. The Baccalaureate will be preached to the Senior Class June 19. On Monday, June 20, we shall attend the Commencement exercises and dinner on the "Hill," thus ending our anniversary. On Saturday, our Class will wear special regalia to be furnished each man on the "Hill" by the committee, Fickett and Congdon. On all the other occasions informal dress will be in order.

Come, fellows, let's get together for Tufts and our Class on our twenty-fifth anniversary. Such events are rare in any man's life, and all our important affairs can wait upon this gala occasion. We hope to see you at our golden anniversary, the fiftieth! But who can tell? We can all be reasonably certain now to meet at our silver anniversary, for our Class has made the remarkable record of having lost by death not one member since we left the dear old "Hill" a quarter of a century ago. REIGNOLD K. MARVIN, *President.*

HON. WILLIAM D. T. TREFRY, '78

By ROBERT W. HILL, '04

In the death of William D. T. Trefry, of Marblehead, Mass., Tufts College has lost a loyal Alumnus and Trustee; the Commonwealth, a faithful and efficient public servant; and the town and his neighbors, an esteemed and beloved citizen and friend. No finer tribute could be paid to a man's life and character than the impressive and almost universal manner in which his townspeople paid their respect to his memory. Practically all stores were closed, as were the schools, and, wherever possible, the municipal departments. Flags throughout the town were flown at half-mast; the church and its vestibule and even the steps were thronged, and many people were gathered in groups on the steps of nearby houses or stood about on streets leading to the church.

Mr. Trefry was sincerely respected and loved by all his friends, co-workers and neighbors. Of a quiet and unassuming disposition, but genial and companionable in association with others, he made friends wherever he went, and possessed the happy faculty of retaining them, once made.

He was born in Marblehead, May 10, 1852, the son of Samuel S. and Rebecca (Wormstead) Trefry, and received his early education in the public schools. After graduation from the High School, and in pursuance of his ambition for a college education, he went to work in a shoe

factory for a few years. After a while, with what he had saved, and with the assistance of his father and certain kind friends, he entered Tufts and graduated with the Class of 1878, having succeeded in cancelling all indebtedness by his own efforts and in winning many prizes and scholarships as offered, culminating in securing election to Phi Beta Kappa.

He then studied law for several years in the office of Ives and Lincoln in Salem, being admitted to the bar in June 1882, after which he practiced law in Marblehead, where he maintained an office until the time of his death.

He early became interested in politics and was elected State Auditor on the Democratic ticket in 1890. In 1891 Governor Russell appointed him Savings Bank Commissioner, which office he held until 1899, when he became Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. He held this latter office by successive re-appointments until December 1920, serving the Commonwealth with rare efficiency and ability.

In 1912 he married Maria T. A. Gardner of Marblehead, who survives him.

He was prominent in the Masonic Order, being of thirty-third degree rank. He was a director in the Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Salem, president of the Marblehead Historical Society, trustee of the Abbot Public Library of Marblehead, and a Trustee of Tufts College.

GEORGE CURTIS WALDO, '60

George Curtis Waldo, '60, died at the home of his son, George Waldo, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn., April 2, 1921. Mr. Waldo was born in Lynn, Mass., March 20, 1837, the son of Rev. Josiah Crosby Waldo and Elmina Ruth (Ballou) Waldo. He was the grandson of Rev. Hosea Ballou, the great Universalist preacher. He attended the public schools of West Cambridge, Mass., prepared for college at Troy Academy, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Tufts College in 1860. He was the last survivor of his Class, and the second oldest graduate of his College. In 1900 the honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him in recognition of his long services in journalism and his literary efforts.

After graduation from College, Mr. Waldo began the study of law in the offices of A. C. Lippitt in New London. The outbreak of the Civil War interrupted his studies, and he enlisted in the army, serving until illness forced him to retire. Upon his return from the army, he studied law and medicine and engaged in business for several years. In

1867 he settled in Bridgeport, where his journalistic career began as local reporter and city editor for the *Bridgeport Standard.* His services with that paper continued uninterruptedly for over fifty years, until the publication of the *Standard* was discontinued on January 1, 1919. Upon retirement from active editorial work, Mr. Waldo contributed a department, "Bridgeport Forty Years Ago," to the *Bridgeport Telegram,* until a few weeks previous to his death.

In 1874 Mr. Waldo married Annie Frye, daughter of Major Frederick and Matilda (Brooks) Frye, who died in 1917. Two daughters and one son survive the father. A second son died in 1909.

Mr. Waldo avoided public office because of his newspaper connection, but served on many boards and commissions of philanthropic and educational institutions.

FRED GOWING, '81

By L. S. McCOLLESTER, '81

Born in Wilmington, Mass., in 1860. Died in Wellesley, March 20, 1921.

Mr. Gowing received his early education in the public schools of Medford, and his college training at Tufts, graduating in the Class of '81. He continued at Tufts, taking up advanced work and obtaining his Master's Degree. In 1897 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Tufts. His whole life has been devoted to education.

His first work was in evening schools. Then he taught in Barrington, N. H., and Wilmington, Mass., and later was substitute principal of the grammar school of Lawrence, Mass. Following this, he became superintendent of schools in Nashua, N. H., and then superintendent of education for the state of New Hampshire, by appointment of ex-Governor Smith. During this time he was a regent of the New Hampshire State Medical Board and a trustee of Brewster Academy. Leaving New Hampshire, he went to Rhode Island and organized the State Normal School at Providence, and became its principal. While in public school work, he was honored by being chosen president of the New England Superintendents' Association. In 1903 he identified himself with the firm of D. C. Heath and Co., Publishers, Boston, and in 1906 he moved to Philadelphia as representative of that firm. Though now primarily a business man, he soon became associated with the educational activities of Philadelphia. In 1913 a principal had to be chosen for the Girls' High School at Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets, and Dr. Gowing was elected to this position. Because of political opposition Dr.

Gowing withdrew his name, but four years later he was again elected, and this time accepted the position, holding it at the time of his death.

In reviewing this period, *The Philadelphia Press,* in speaking of Dr. Gowing's death, comments on his broad views and the fine way in which he carried himself during certain local controversies, making the comment that "this was a quality which distinguished his whole school career in Philadelphia and his excellent administration of a particular high school."

When there was a vacancy in the office of superintendent of schools in Philadelphia, his name was the one favored among local candidates. A suggestion of his own attitude is found in sentences taken from his address at his installation as principal of the Girls' High School. "Institutions are larger than the men who create them. This institution is a tradition and a hope; it is a memory and an ideal; it is a thing of the spirit. Its limits are not in these walls. It goes as far as the farthest reach of the lives of those who enter it."

An editorial in a Philadelphia paper said of him, "I would class Dr. Gowing among the real benefactors of our city because he shared so generously his rare qualities of mind and heart in upholding the best cultural traditions of the community. A New Englander by birth and education, he was quick to grasp the spirit of Philadelphia and to recognize the ideals which from the beginning have been our distinctive feature. His influence will continue as an inspiration to all lovers of the humanities."

Dr. Gowing was an Alumni Trustee of Tufts for several years, and always a loyal friend of the College. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, one a student at Bryn Mawr and the other preparing to enter Wellesley. He was on his way to Wellesley for a brief rest when he was taken ill on the train, and died soon after reaching the home of his sister at Wellesley. The last services were held in the Episcopal Church in Wellesley, March 22, and the burial was under the auspices of the Masonic body.

TUFTS CLUB OF BOSTON

The Twentieth Century Club at 3 Joy Street, Boston, has proved itself so popular with Tufts Alumni that the Executive Committee voted to hold its annual spring meeting there on the evening of Tuesday, May 3. Accordingly, sixty-three Tufts graduates, with a few invited guests, gathered to enjoy a Twentieth Century supper, and to hear Capt. Daniel A. MacKay tell his experiences "Riding the Plains with

the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police.'' The occasion served also as a welcome to the new president of the Boston Club, Col. Charles R. Gow, '93, who presided.

In a way, the meeting was a quiet gathering. It opened with a verse of the ''Campus Song,'' and closed with a verse of ''Alma Mater.'' There was none of the ''wild'' element in the program, unless, indeed, it was the nature of the experiences related by the speaker. It is to be regretted that the captain's words are not available to print verbatim here. They were highly amusing, and were filled with constructive suggestions dealing mostly with the problem which confronts our Commonwealth in policing its rural districts as well as its cities.

Captain MacKay began by telling how he, a mere boy just out of school, entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a surveying engineer. His success in subduing the bully of his fellow-laborers opened the door for his enlistment with the famous scarlet-coats. He recounted in detail the course of training through which he passed, with its study of law, military and civil, its ''first aid,'' its athletics, all of which he found ample occasion to employ in dealing with outlaws and the Indians, among them the famous chief, ''Sitting Bull.'' From this topic, he touched on the training given to the police recruits of our large cities, and pointed out the necessity for intensifying and extending this work that police protection may reach the farmers and others in the rural districts. His experience in meeting men of note who were serving incognito with the force were nothing short of romance. Among them he discovered in a most casual way that one of his fellow officers was no other than the son of the great Dickens.

Captain MacKay's talk was decidedly a men's talk. It made its appeal to the oldest and to the youngest of the audience. He was given a rousing ovation at the conclusion of his speech, when the audience rose to its feet and thundered applause. A speaker of the captain's type is what the Boston Club hopes to produce at its Fall meeting. If the plan goes through, the Twentieth Century Club will not accommodate the crowd.

THE TUFTS CLUB OF CLEVELAND

The Tufts Club of Cleveland has held six meetings in the past four months, devoted largely to discussions of proposed changes in the organization of the General Alumni Association, and the new method of distribution of *The Graduate,* and of plans for sending Cleveland boys to Tufts next fall. Several of the most promising men in the local high schools and privates schools have been interested. The Club hopes to perpetuate a ''Go-to-Tufts!'' movement in Cleveland that, with the aid

of the men already enlisted, will increase in momentum with succeeding years—to the mutual advantage of Tufts and the Fifth City.

The banner meeting of the year was, of course, on the occasion of President Cousen's second annual visit, January 24, when the Club had the very great pleasure of entertaining "Prexy" and Dean McCollester at the Engineers' Club, Hotel Statler.

ANOTHER TUFTS CLUB ORGANIZED

The Western Massachusetts Alumni Association was called into being on Saturday evening, April 23, at Springfield. Charles F. Berry, '04, who will be remembered as a past president of the Boston Tufts Club, was the chief organizer, and his methods obtained excellent results, for about forty gathered at the Highland Hotel for the dinner and first annual meeting.

After dinner the members present proceeded to establish themselves as a constituent Tufts Club. This being properly accomplished, they proceeded to the election of officers, and to the speaking which had been arranged for the evening.

Hon. W. W. McClench, '75, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and three times Alumni Trustee of the College, was master of ceremonies. He introduced first, President Cousens, who was as usual greeted with long and enthusiastic applause. He responded with a brief address on the policy for the future development of the College.

Waldo L. Cook, '87, editorial director of the *Springfield Republican,* responded to the next toast with an interesting account of the changes which had taken place in the Faculty since his undergraduate days, and he expressed opinions relative to the agitation for the establishing of a state college in Massachusetts.

C. P. Houston, '14, was the last speaker, and gave, in some detail, an account of the growth of the Alumni Association, and the plans for the Alumni activities during the year. Mr. Houston also spoke of the athletic situation at the Hill.

The committee on arrangements are to be congratulated for such a large and enthusiastic gathering, and we surely shall hear more of the young but live Tufts Club.

1911 CLASS DINNER

Members of the Class of 1911 gathered at the City Club on April 23 to partake of dinner and to discuss plans for their tenth reunion. A large number were present, and they formulated comprehensive schemes for Alumni Field Day. C. D. Kean was in charge of the affair.

1914 LUNCHEON

The first noon luncheon for members of the Class of 1914 was held at the Winter Place Tavern, Boston, at one o'clock, on Wednesday, March 30.

Sixteen members of that Class gathered for a lunch which was slow in coming, but this slothfulness gave the members foregathered an opportunity to renew acquaintanceships. More than twenty-five regrets were received by T. W. Hodges, chairman of the committee on arrangements.

There was no formal program, except for the collection of one dollar per capita as class dues. The following were present at the initial luncheon: Ayer, Babcock, Davison, Hodges, Porter, O'Neil, Cosgrove, Houston, Ford, Mastrangelo, Mendelsohn, Garabedian, Rutter, Kett, Bathrick, and Hill.

The second luncheon was held on the last Wednesday of April, at the Boston City Club, at one P.M., and a comparatively large number were present. It was voted to hold luncheons on the last Wednesday of each month at the Boston City Club.

BOOK REVIEW

Racine's *Mithridate,* edited, with an introduction, notes, and vocabulary, by Leo Rich Lewis, Associate Professor of Modern Languages in Tufts College. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. 1921. lv and 76 pages.

This book, the first edition for English-speaking students of the play in question, is in no part exactly like any other annotated edition of a French tragedy I know; and that is one of its attractions. In the first place, out of the fifty-five pages of the introduction, Professor Lewis himself has written only five: a summary of the life of Racine, a short bibliography, and an explanation of French verse; for the rest, he has chosen authoritative articles, for the most part in French, on Racine, the theatre of his time, his place as a dramatic poet, and *Mithridate.* In this way, the edition gives the student in the same book a French classic tragedy and examples of the French critical prose that is always difficult for him at first.

In the second place, the notes, printed as foot-notes, contain explanations of many points that, to the scholar would seem elementary, but which, nevertheless, to the student reading his first French tragedy, always present real difficulties. Some, such as poetical inversions, are noted only through an act or two; others, such as the difference between

the seventeenth century and modern meanings of common words, are continually pointed out. Without occupying a disproportionate space, the notes deal not only with difficulties of grammar and vocabulary, but also, unburdened by long, scholarly disquisitions on obscure literary points, with the dramatic craftsmanship and the psychology of the characters. Often the notes are in the form of stimulating questions; often they are French paraphrases, rather than translations, of difficult passages; always they are brief and suggestive, rather than discursive and exhaustive.

In the third place, there are two more innovations: a list of the English equivalents of the French proper names, and a short examination of the weaknesses of the play. No one who has struggled with students over the translation of classic proper names requires any reason for the inclusion of the first. Usually such information is given in the vocabulary, where students never seek proper names; here, the fact that there is a difference between French and English equivalents is noted clearly. The examination of the weaknesses of the play, given in two short pages, brings them before the student all together, instead of scattered through the notes, to be neglected. A complete vocabulary, carefully done, completes the work.

Professor Lewis believes Racine may be studied by undergraduates to more advantage in *Mithridate* than in *Andromaque, Athalie,* or *Britannicus.* With an edition such as this is, it is surely true. While by no means neglecting the literary side—quite the contrary—the play is edited from the pedagogical point of view; and that, in a textbook—too often not the case—is as it should be. Excellently done by a careful scholar, beautifully printed and illustrated, Professor Lewis' edition of *Mithridate* will be welcomed by all teachers of French literature.

C. B.

EDITORIAL

Probably few people who have watched the results of our attempts at education with anything more than superficial attention are satisfied with the net accomplishment. Few, however, have stated the situation more comprehensively or more simply than does Mr. Waldo Lincoln Cook, '87, in his article on "The Present Failure of the Educated Class." The opinon that the educational procedure of the last half-century has failed to develop what is the very essential element of all education—moral stamina—is not to be complacently put aside. Coming, as it does, as the matured judgment of a man who holds the position of editorial director of a paper like the *Springfield Republican,* which has been repeatedly put among the great newspaprs of the country because of the soundness and forcefulness of its editorial page, and supported, as it is, by implication at least, by the public utterances of many other thoughtful observers, it may well serve to "stab us broad awake" to a searching consideration of the trend of our educational processes.

Every teacher knows how much easier it is to impart information than to develop judgment and character, how much simpler it is to train to technical skill than to establish habits of thought. Every student, even, knows how much easier it is to memorize facts and processes than it is to think and to reach sound conclusions based on thought. No one who followed the Lowell Institute lectures of Prof. William McDougall could fail to have been impressed with the slowness of intellectual development, as shown by the facts brought out by anthropological investigation. As to the development of moral qualities, Professor McDougall admits that the facts for a convincing conclusion are not at hand, but that probably the advance is much slower and in a great measure inborn or hereditary. If these things are so, then it is easy to see why our scientific development has outrun our moral development, as Mr. Cook believes; but this fact only makes it the more imperative that the educator should turn his effort and his thought more insistently to the bigger and more difficult problem of developing the capacity for moral judgments which may be passed on in some ratio to the next generation.

If there are ills in our intellectual, political, social, or moral order today, and the least informed, as well as the most cultured, knows that our civilization is swarming with them, education will cure them is the cry from all quarters. Thus the burden of the world is passed from the shoulders of Atlas to the head of the schoolmaster and the college professor. They accept the burden, for every teacher is at heart a reformer, and they try to stand straight and to see straight under the load, though

their eyes are filled with the dust kicked up by those who are scrambling for positions of vantage while the improving process goes on. Small wonder, then, that progress is slow. It will be until the suffering patient who seeks relief realizes that both intellectual and moral development is an individual matter, and is a learning rather than a teaching process.

"If within a year the average intelligence of the population of the earth were raised ten per cent., what a commotion there would be," says Dr. Samuel McCord Crothers. If with this should go a corresponding moral advancement, one would probably believe we had attained "the new heaven and the new earth" of Revelations. But such an advance, even in an almost infinitesimal degree, is evidently impossible, because it is only with such dull minds as most of us have that we can pass judgment upon intellectual and moral judgments which are beyond our judgment.

Another phase of the situation possibly lies in the fact that the emphasis of the education of our time has been placed upon the lifting up of the masses of the lower strata of society, rather than upon the development of leadership among the already cultured classes. In this there has undoubtedly been marked progress, with a possible result that this very increase in mass intelligence has made for self-confidence which is restive of leadership and seeks to assume leadership to itself too early. Here, again, Professor McDougall's figures seem to show that A and B men intellectually are becoming fewer in proportion to the increase in population. If this is true of intellectual qualities, the disparity in ratio is probably greater in the case of moral qualities, which are less susceptible of measurement. This, too, seems rather disconcerting.

Inconclusive and bewildering as all this may be, the problem seems clear. We must develop leaders who have moral vision as well as technical skill, men who have confidence in the rightness of their own ethical judgments, the courage to maintain them in the face of public indifference, and the patience to toil for them without seeing the results of their labors. Then, too, we need to change the emphasis of mass education from the idea of merely raising the capacity of the individual to acquire material comfort, to the idea that all material comforts are impossible unless their acquirement and enjoyment are guaranteed by a stable moral order which is, in turn, maintained only by individual moral judgments. If the lessons of the war and the present confusing conditions serve to teach us this, we may yet play our part in a new renaissance.

The question of a state university is again before Massachusetts, and there are indications that sentiment in favor of thus adding to our educational resources has definitely grown since the matter was last con-

sidered. But it is good to know that no precipitate action will be taken. A representative and probably expert commission will be appointed to survey the needs of the state and to detrmine, if possible, how those needs may best be met—whether by building a new university from the ground up, by enlarging and extending the state agricultural colleges and the state normal scchools, by utilizing the facilities of the endowed colleges, or by the creation of a system of state scholarships by which capable students have their tuition paid at the colleges of their choice.

A group of citizens, not inconsiderable in number, is determined that sooner or later Massachusetts shall have a state university. For years it has made its voice heard on Beacon Hill, and now, because the other colleges are crowded and admissions to them not so easy as it was, it has attracted to itself many new followers who believe, or profess to believe, that the royal road to democracy lies in the giving of higher education to every child in the commonwealth On the speciousness of this argument it is not necessary to dwell. It is false doctrine, and all college men know it, but it does appeal to the many and it does win votes. So, too, is capital being made out of the fact that the establishment of a state university is being opposed by the existing colleges which, it is claimed, are either afraid of a new institution or anxious to maintain their present educational monopoly.

It is true that the other colleges and probably most college men, do not want a state university. But it is not because they fear its competition. What they fear is its tremendous cost; what they are trying to avoid is further needless and highly expensive duplication of educational facilities. The present Massachusetts colleges offer as good instruction as can be obtained anywhere; they are open to all qualified students without regard to creed, color, or station in life, and they are constantly going out of their way to make it easier for the poor but worthy boy to obtain an education. They are ready, even anxious, to perform any public service the state may ask. About the only thing they will not do is the thing which makes them disliked by many who favor a state university. They will, under no condition, admit the mentally incompetent.

It may be that there are qualified boys in Massachusetts who are denied a college education because of the expenses. A state university would help them some, but not as much as generally thought. All it would save them would be tuition fees. Why can't a similar result be obtained at an infinitely smaller expenditure by the creation of a system of scholarships? At the moment our colleges are full, but they can be enlarged, if necessary, to accommodate greater numbers.

H. C.

Within the last two or three years definite steps have been taken to unite the Tufts Alumni and to keep them in closer touch with the affairs of the College. The plans are moving slowly, but they are moving as fast as the complex conditions will permit. As a part of this plan, it is proposed to make use of the permanent Class Secretaries, a complete list of whom was published in the last *Graduate.* The Class Secretary should be an efficient co-worker with the Secretary of the General Alumni Association in keeping the College informed of the activities, achievements, and interests of the members of his Class. Each Class Secretary might well consider himself, for instance, a contributing editor of the *Graduate,* and take a few minutes three or four times a year to send in news of interest concerning his classmates. This is particularly desirable now that the *Graduate* aims to reach all graduates of the College.

Dartmouth has a very efficient organization of all the class secretaries, which recently held its seventeenth annual conference at Hanover. Each year the secretaries meet at the college in joint session with the board of trustees, to get in close touch with college affairs, and to work out plans for fuller alumni co-operation. Such a plan for Tufts is worth considering.

The action of the Trustees in raising the tuition at Tufts cannot come to anyone as a surprise. The surprising fact is, perhaps, that they have not found it ncessary to do so before, or that the present increase is so slight. Few, if any, educational institutions have been able to go through the present period of changed values without increasing enormously both endowment funds and current charges Tufts' endowment funds have not yet been increased as they should have been, and the present tuition increase is merely nominal in comparison with increases made in many other colleges and universities. A course at Tufts is still comparatively inexpensive.

The Interscholastic Basketball Tournament held at Tufts, under the auspices of the Department of Physical Education, was an occasion of more significance than its mere bearing upon an athletic sport. It attracted wide attention throughout New England, and was given considerable publicity in the local press of the various towns and cities competing. It turned the attention of many high school students toward Tufts, and finally, actually brought to the Hill some hundred participants, who had a chance to see something of the work and life of the College.

It is well, perhaps, that college men should be reminded of the magnitude of their ignorance in the field of practical knowledge by so conspicuous a figure in the achievements of our time as Thomas A. Edison; but respectful as we are of the accomplishments, genius, and wizardry of Mr. Edison, we cannot feel appalled or even surprised at the failure of college graduates to meet the test of his list of questions which calls for information alone, and, in many cases, upon points with which the ablest have little or no concern. Education should develop character and power. Information is only an incident, valuable, of course, but insignificant in comparison with the power to get it quickly when needed and to judge its value when obtained. We believe the tendency to emphasize the informational side of education is already too strong in our educational system. The mind of the educated man should be developed for dynamic rather than for storage purposes.

It was a unique and rather notable achievement recently when the members of Sword and Shield, the Sophomore Society, with their friends, danced in Goddard Gymnasium to the music of an orchestra stationed in the operating room of the American Radio Corporation, on the other side of the Hill, the music being transmitted by wireless telephony. Tufts may well take pride in the part its graduates are taking in radio development. Professor Bush's article in this issue tells of a new chapter in the book of wonders for which the Boston press is giving him much credit.

We are publishing in this issue of *The Graduate* the lecture on "America and European Affairs," by Prof. Harvey G. Wooster, substantially as given in the recent Faculty series in Goddard Chapel. We believe the Alumni should know something of the high quality of the discussions presented during this course; and whether one may or may not accept Dr. Wooster's conclusions concerning our national obligations in the European crisis, we believe all will find his presentation of the situation informing and worthy of careful consideration.

The Graduate is this year attempting to feature brief mention of facts of interest concerning the reunion Classes. We hope this may be the beginning of a regular custom. Next year's reunion Classes should now begin collecting data for such Alumni mention.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF CLASS OF 1896

PERCIVAL GATES BARNARD, A.B., LL.B. (Harvard), a practising lawyer at 80 Maiden Lane, New York City, and residing at 419 W. 118th Street.

WALTER HERMON BELCHER, A.B., Class President, 1896-1916, vice-president and general manager of the Walter M. Lowney Company, former Trustee of Tufts, residence at West Medford, Mass.

GEORGE ARTHUR BROTHERS, B.S., manager, Light and Power Company, Hudson, Mass. A son, George W. Brothers, graduated from the Tufts Engineering School in the Class of 1920.

RALPH HOLBROOK CHEEVER, A.B., B.D., A.M., clergyman of the Unitarian Church at Duxbury, Mass., other pastorates at Woodstock, Vt., and Stoneham, Mass.

JOSEPH CONGDON, A.B., in the real estate and insurance business, with office in Boston, and residing at 281 Waban Avenue, Waban, Mass.

EDWARD WYMAN FICKETT, A.B., manager of the Fickett Teachers' Agency, 8 Beacon Street, Boston.

CLIFFORD FOSTER HALL, A.B., teacher with the Bryant and Stratton Commercial School, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

DANIEL BAXTER HAYWARD, A.B., manager of the Wilson & Bradbury Co., 146 Summer Street, Boston.

DAVID FRANCIS DILLON, A.B., LL.B. (Michigan), lawyer and judge, Palmer, Mass.

FRANK FILES HICKS, B.S., engineering department, New York Central R.R. Co., residence at Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN NASH IVES, B.S., electrical engineer with Lockwood, Greene & Co., 60 Federal Street, Boston.

SIDNEY BREED JOHNSON, A.B., insurance, with Equitable Life Insurance Co., 101 Kirk Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

CHARLES GILBERT JORDAN, A.B., in business, E. Braintree.

GEORGE FRANCIS MAGUIRE, A.B., lawyer, Singer Bldg., New York.

REIGNOLD KENT MARVIN, A.B., B.D., A.M., clergyman, Franklin, Mass., war service for Y. M. C. A. in France at Pontenezen and Brest, President of Class of 1896.

MELDON HUMPHREY MERRILL, B.S., of Merrill, Sweeney & Co., 50 State Street, Boston, engineers, managers, purchasing agents for Public Service Properties, resides in Brookline.

KONOSUKE OHATA, B.S., with Yamakata Electric Co., Yamagata, Yamagata-Ken, Japan.

WILLIAM ROE O'NEIL, A.B., teacher in the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LESLIE LAWRENCE PERRY, B.S., M.S., with the Sargent, Lundy Co., 412 Edison Bldg., Chicago.

GUY CLIFFORD PIERCE, B.S., advertising manager, Williams & Cunningham, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, formerly manager of the New York Independent, residence at Evanston, Ill.

EDWARD DANA SABINE, B.S., assistant engineer N. Y. Central R.R. Co., former President of the Tufts Alumni Association. A son, Edward Dana, Jr., graduated from the Tufts Engineering School in the Class of 1920, and another son, David Bidwell, is a Freshman at Tufts.

EDWIN RUSSSELL SAMPSON, AB., teacher in the Mechanic Arts High School, Boston, Secretary of the Class of 1896. A son, Arthur Graves, is in the Senior Class at Tufts, residence, 19 Lincoln Street, North Weymouth, Mass.

ORREN HENRY SMITH, A.B., A.M., head of department of Business English, Northeastern College, Boston, junior master at the Girls' High School, Boston, editor of the *Tufts Graduate*, residence, 92 E. Wyoming Avenue, Melrose, Mass.

WARNER DANIEL SMITH, A.B., with the Edison Electric Co., residence, 10 Magnolia Street, Dorchester.

EDWIN BICKNELL STEVENS, A.B., A.M. (Harvard), executive secretary, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

JOSIAH ALBERT STOVER, A.B., LL.B. (New York University), assistant corporation counsel, Municipal Bldg., New York City.

HERBERT WASHBURN SYMONDS, B.S., engineer with the Eastern Bridge & Structural Co., Worcester, residence, 40 Orne Street, Worcester, Mass.

ARTHUR THURSTON, B.S., Engineer, Manchester Light and Power Co., 482 Central Street, Manchester, N. H.

CHARLES EDWARD WHITON, B.S., signal officer, Army Bldg., New York City.

ORLANDO FAULKLAND LEWIS, A.B., A.M., (Ph.D.), University of Pennsylvania), general secretary, Prison Association, 135 East 15th Street, New York City, frequent contributor of short stories to magazines.

WILLIAM GAVIN TAYLOR, B.S., engineer, 128 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

MABEL PRESCOTT BAILEY, A.B, teacher of Modern Languages, Brookline, Mass.

MARY GRACE FICKETT, A.B., A.M. (Columbia), teacher, Westfield Normal School, Westfield, Mass.

ETHEL MUNROE HAYES, A.B., Librarian, Tufts College, Necrologist of Tufts Alumni Association.

CORA ALMA POLK (Mrs. F. A. Dewick), A.B., Dorchester.

GERTRUDE HOLBROOK MEACON (Mrs. W. D. Drowne), A.B., Brookline.

MARIE LOUISE TIFFT, A.B., teacher, Somerville, Mass.

FRANK FAY EDDY, Bullards, Ore.

FRANK ALVAH FERGUSON, A.M., Somerville.

REV. THEODORE A. FISCHER, B.D., D.D., New Haven, Conn.

REV. HENDRIK A. VOSSEMA, B.D., Medford, Mass.

REV. MERRILL C. WARD, B.D., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

ALUMNI NOTES

'86. Ralph E. Joslin, Secretary of the Class, has made arrangements for a re-union dinner at Young's, on Friday evening, June 17.

'87. Butler, Lamb, Foster & Pope, a prominent law firm of Chicago, of which Stephen A. Foster is the third partner, announce that they have established an office in the Munsey building at Washington, D. C. They will engage in the general practice of law at the national capital, with special attention to matters before the various departments of the federal government. Their Chicago office is in the Monadnock block.

'87. Ernest W. Whitcomb is leaving Salmon, Idaho, to establish law offices in Blackfoot and MacKay, cities of the same state, in company with ex-Judge Cowen and Solon Clark. The *Salmon Herald* of March 23 says:

"People of this county deeply regret the intended departure of Senator Whitcomb and wife, who, for about 15 years have made their home here, participating actively in every matter that spelled advancement for the happiness or prosperity of the community or county. And while the people must lose them, the general popular hope is for their well being, and that they may find opportunity to come back for occasional visits. The senator, for ten years has most ably represented this county and state in the upper house of the legislature, and he says that this winter he had many alluring offers to enter into business in other fields. This is only natural because wherever he is known his superior ability, worth and integrity could not fail to be recognized. Coming of Puritan stock, he early had the principles of rectitude and righteousness licked into him, and he can't help it It may be believed that when Whitcomb was a boy, they knew how to raise boys—reverting to the days when the shingle was never absent from the dormitory—and that all the shingles were not nailed down. May he flourish gloriously in his new field!"

'88. H. Gardner Dunham, the President of this Class, takes his motor car over the road, and spends week-ends this year at his summer home in Maine.

The address of Rev. Hilton Gould is Arlington, Mass.

Rev. Wentworth Roscoe Libby is at Methuen, Mass.

'89. In reviewing the work and personnel of the recent session of the Vermonth legislature, the *Rutland Herald* says: *The Herald* frankly concedes first place in genuine leadership to another Windsor county man, Wade Keyes of Reading. Sparing of words in debate, Keyes wasted very little ammunition, directed legislation into wise channels largely by conference and personal influence, and had much to do with the final adjustment of highway and school legislation. Not unreasonably was he referred to as "the big brain of the House."

'92. Maro S. Brooks has resigned as Deputy Commissioner of Education of New Hampshire, to accept the position of Superintendent of Schools in Medford, Mass.

'92. We quote from the *Bulletin* of Massachusetts College of Pharmacy: "Henry J. Perry, who has been in charge of the graduate course in bacteriology at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy for many years, has resigned because the great increase in his medical practice prevents his keeping on with other activities. He was appointed instructor in bacteriology for the session of 1902-03, assistant professor in 1904-05, and has been professor since the session of 1911-12. Dr. Perry

was greatly liked by his students, who found him a sympathetic teacher with an enthusiasm for the work which proved very inspiriting to them. He will be greatly missed at the college by his colleagues, whose pleasant companion and friend he was, as well as by the graduate students whom he taught. Dr. Perry is also professor of Dermatology in the Tufts Medical School. He has just returned from a trip to Cuba and Mexico, during which a side trip was made from Tampico into the Chinampa and Zacamixtle oil regions. While at Vera Cruz, Dr. Perry and his companion were received in private audience by President Obregon.''

'93. Judge Crosby of the Massasetts Supreme Court has recently appointed Charles R. Gow a member of the board of Trustees of the Franklin Foundation to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Henry L. Higginson. The Foundation is the result of a fund created by Benjamin Franklin, and now amounts to more than $1,000,000. It operates the Franklin Institute and carries on other activities of an educational nature.

T'94. Rev. A. Norwood Foster has accepted the pastorate of the Palmer Universalist Church.

'94 Rev Fred S. Walker is occupying a pulpit at Norwood, Mass.

'95. Edward P. Clarke is now placement officer for the Federal Board of Vocational Education. His office is in the Liberty building, Bridgeport, Conn.

'95. O. F. Lewis, brother of L. R. Lewis, '87, has had his short story, ''Alma Mater,'' which was first published in the *Red Book* for June 1920, republished in the O. Henry Memoriail Volume of Prize Stories for 1920. This volume selects what are considered the best stories of the year, and ''Alma Mater'' was rated among the first seven.

'95. James F, Sheldon is the financial editor of *The Boston Telegram*, the new Boston evening paper which made its appearance March 16.

T'98. Rev. Dwight A. Ball, for several years secretary of the Maine Universalist Convention, is now permanently located at Kingston, N. C., and is living at 106 West Caswell St.

'00. Lawrence H. Parker is secretary of the World Agricultural Society. He is also editor of *World Agriculture*, which is published quarterly at Amherst, Mass., by the society.

'01. Sara Armstrong Webster is head of the education department at the State Normal School at Framingham Centre, Mass.

'01. Frank H. Benedict is superintendent of schools at Dover, Sudbury, and Wayland, Mass. He makes his headquarters at Cochituate.

'01. Joseph F. Berry is practising law at 50 State St., Hartford, Conn. He is associated with the firm of Day & Berry, Counsellors at Law.

'01. Annie M. Browne is teaching in the Somerville High School. She is living at 37 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass.

'01. Josiah Butler is living at 139 Stevens St., Lowell, Mass. He is treasurer of the Lowell Waste Co. and the Shaw Stocking Co.

'01. Henry D. Cabot is engaged in the practice of law at 1041 Tremont building, Boston. He is making his home in Newtonville, Mass.

'01. William Couden is pastor of the First Universalist Church in Concord, Mich. He was a lieutenant chaplain with the A. E. F. during the war.

'01. Francis A. Day is superintendent and assistant manager of the Morgan Stationery Company of Springfield,

Mass. He is living at 30 Parkwood St., Springfield.

'01. August I. Erickson is teaching physics in the New Haven High School, New Haven, Conn., and is living at 167 Maple St., New Haven.

'01. Jennie C. Frost is assistant in Library Science in Simmons College. She is living at 58 Old Mystic St., Arlington, Mass.

'01. Alfred P. Huested is assistant superintendent of operation with the Niagara Falls Power Co. He is living at 16 John St., Niagara Falls.

'01. Frank L. Hayford is living at 76 Halstead St., East Orange, N. J. He is economic statistician for the General Motors Corporation at 224 West 57th St., New York City.

'01. Kate Lewis Sargent is editor of the book department of the *Boston American*. She was married on Oct. 26, 1920, to Mr. George R. Sargent. They are living at 43 Irving St., West Medford.

'01. Louis S. Murphy is with the Bureau of Forestry at Washington, D. C.

'01. Leslie D. Pierce is president of the Pierce Robinson Lumber Co., and treasurer of the Rochester Electric Light and Power Co.

'01. Edith M. Shearer is head of the Latin department at the Classical High School, Salem, Mass. She is living at 66 Pearson Ave., West Somerville, Mass.

'01. Julius R. Sibley is accountant for the Springfield Street Railway Co. He is living at 60 Pearl St., Springfield.

'01. George R. Spofford is with Chas. T. Main, Industrial Engineer, at 201 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

'01. Ralph D. Thomas is first assistant engineer of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and Minneapolis Mill Company of Minneapolis, Minn. He is living at Wayzata, Minn.

'01. James I. Tucker is director of the School of Civil Engineering at the University of Oklahoma. Professor Tucker is also chief engineer of the Continental Asphalt and Petroleum Co. He is living at Norman, Okla.

'01. Leslie A. Wells is located at 225 Fifth Ave., New York City. He is trade commissioner in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

'02. Judge Malcolm E. Sturtevant has been representing the defendant in the famous "Loud Case."

'03. Thomas S. Knight has been made assistant manager of the Boston office of the General Electric Company.

'03. Chester B. Story has left the teaching force of the Fifth Avenue High School of Pittsburgh, and gone with the Standard Life Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.

'04. Ernest C. Witham, of Southington, Conn., has produced some Standard Geography Tests for use in schools. These tests are now available, and cover the geographical subjects of the world, the United States, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, and Commercial Geography.

'04. Rev. Delma E. Trout has resigned his pastorate at Brattleboro, Vt., to accept the pastorate of St. Paul's Universalist Church at Springfield, Mass.

'05. C. H. Woodbury is teaching in the High School at Amesbury, Mass.

'05. C. H. Emmons is chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Near East Relief for Southern California. The office of this bureau is at 421 Black building, Los Angeles, Calif.

'05. Harold L. Gordon is general manager of the Johnson Limestone Quarry at Newcastle, Pa.

'05. Charles E. Harrington is with the Southern Pacific Railroad at 165 Broadway, New York City.

'05. George L. Warner is executive assistant to the assistant manager of the marine department of the Standard Oil

Company of New Jersey, with an office at 26 Broadway, New York City.

'05. Louis Chevalier Inc., Contractors and Builders, have an office at 383 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

'05. Sidney P. Sweetser is secretary and treasurer of the recently formed North Hudson Chemical Company, Inc. This company is a merger of Sweetser & Bainbridge, Inc., and Lesser & MacGruer, Inc. The new company is constructing a large plant in Albany, N. Y., for the manufacture of sulphate of aluminum. It will also continue the business of Sweetser & Bainbridge, Inc., manufacturing magnesia and epsom salts.

'06. Harvey L. Ames is at the Watertown Arsenal. He resides at 178 Palfrey St., Watertown, Mass.

'06. John A. Backus is with the Silver Burdett Company, at 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Seth H. Boardman is in the shoe manufacturing business in Haverhill. He resides in Georgetown, Mass.

Eva L. Chandler is a teacher in the New Haven High School.

Charles M. Chapin is office manager of the Warren Leather Co., at Morrisville, Vt.

Genevieve H. Cheney resides at 254 So. Second Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Francis M. Clement resides at 8425 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. She is a High School teacher in New York City.

James M. Coupal is a major in the the U. S. Army Medical Corps and stationed at the Army Medical Museum in Washington, D. C.

Clarence H. Cousins is associate professor of Romance Languages at the University of Iowa.

Freeman S. Crowell is with the General Electric Company at Pittsfield, Mass.

Rudolph W. Currier is in the income tax division of the Massachusetts Department of Corporations and Taxation, at 40 Court St., Boston.

Leon G. Cutler resides at Nutley, N. J.

Clarence B. Davis is with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

Leon E. Dix is associate professor of Civil Engineering at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

Henry H. Dole resides at Atstead, N. H.

Annie L. Dolloff (Mrs. Henry Haines) resides at Madison, Maine.

Maurice N. Dustin is an estimater and designer with the Paul J. Kalman Co., at 514 Merchants National Bank building, St. Paul, Minn.

Alice H. Edwards is teaching in the Stamford, Conn., High School.

Herbert C. Ellis resides at 201 Forest Ave., E. Detroit, Mich.

Dana T. Farnsworth resides at 244 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass.

Ralph J. Fogg is professor of Civil Engineering at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Fred G. Foss is with the American Can Co., at 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

George A. Gay is a clergyman, residing at 1512 E. 14th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Otho M. Graves resides at 192 Parker Ave., Easton, Pa.

Benjamin J. Gudge is with in the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Norris E. Hadley is with the Boston Bridge Works, Cambridge, Mass.

Alfred V. Hall is a landscape gardener, residing at 4 Hillbrow Ave., Toronto, Canada.

Harold C. Haskell is a lawyer at 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

Chester A. Hayes is manager of the Everett Factories Corporation, at 210 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

Will F. Hayes is a physician at 376 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass.

Edwin E. Hickey, present address unknown.

Henry B. Inglis is in the air service, engineering division, at Dayton, Ohio.

Minnie W. Jackson (Mrs. Walter I. Sherman) resides at 98 West Smith St., Freeport, N. Y.

Phebe C. Johnson (Mrs. A. E. Murdock) resides at Grove St., Montclair, N. J.

John P. Jones is in the power and mining department of the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

Edward A. Knowlton is a physician at Holyoke, Mass.

Norval E. Lamb resides at 107 Rechenberg St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Agnes F. Judkins is Children's Librarian at the Waltham, Mass., Public Library.

Harry N. Lendall is associate professor of Civil Engineering at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

Fred R. Mackenzie is a lawyer at 89 State St., Boston.

Bertha H. Mann (Mrs. J. E. Peterson) resides at 7 Ransom Rd., Wollaston, Mass.

Dudley B. Marshall resides at 464 Palisade Ave. W., New York, N. J.

Carle J. Merrill is president and manager of C. J. Merrill, Inc., at 85 Kennebec St., Portland, Maine.

Ernest G. Metcalfe is a lawyer at 56 Pine St., New York, N. Y.

Herbert L. Michael is with the New York State Highway Department, Court St., Rochester, N. Y.

George S. Miller is assistant to the President at Tufts College.

Curtis W. Nash is a lawyer at 18 Tremont St., Boston.

Marion T. Noyes resides at Lancaster, Mass.

Laila C. Nye (Mrs. H. E. Hall) resides at 18 Hillside Rd., Watertown, Mass.

Arthur S. Page is a telephone engineer with the Western Electric Co., at 463 West St., New York, N. Y.

Alice P. Paine(Mrs. A. S. Boynton) resides at 815 Broad St., Meriden, Conn.

Henry A. Parkhurst is a clergyman in Springfield, Vt.

John F. Peterson is assistant superintendent of Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

Leslie B. Phillips is with the Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank, at Worcester, Mass.

Percy S. Prince is professor of Physical Education at St. Stephens College. He resides at Ballyton, N. Y.

Fred W. Proctor is superintendent of the highway department at Gardner, Mass.

Frederick W. Ringdahl is a teacher, residing in Groton, Mass.

Louise M. Saunders is a teacher of French and Spanish in the Somerville High School.

Ruth A. Sibley (Mrs. H. C. Haskell) is in charge of the signature department of the State Street Trust Co.

Alfred F. Smead is a mechanical engineer at Greenfield, Mass.

Richard C. Smith is contract engineer with the Canadian Mead-Morison Co., Ltd. He resides at 2485 Park Ave., Montreal.

Martha T. Steele resides in Stoughton, Mass.

Miriam Tenney (Mrs. G. E. Stebbins) resides at 623 East End Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Ella M. Tewksbury is a teacher in the High School at Rutherford, N. J. Her permanent address is 7 Tewksbury St., Lexington, Mass.

R. Gladys Vickery (Mrs. H. W. Roberts) resides in Cleveland, Ohio. Her address is 910 Leader Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Sidney J. Willis is a clergyman in Pittsfield, Maine.

Geoffrey Winslow resides in Newark, N. J.

J. Ray Wyckoff is with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., at 50 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

Charles H. Stone, whose verse has frequently appeared in the pages of *The*

Graduate, will be the centenary poet at the centenary celebration of the Boston English High School, June 13-16. The literary exercises, of which the poem will be a part, will be held in Mechanics Hall on the evening of June 16.

'07. W. E. Blake, now a teacher of English and History in the Hartford High School, is planning to cross the continent in a Ford next summer, and spend a year teaching in California.

'07. Carl L. Svenson is in the department of engineering drawing at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, He is living at 74 Euclid Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

'07. Charles H. Clare is manager of the New York territory for the Mercury Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of industrial tractors, with an office at 25 Church St., New York, N. Y.

'08. L. R. Brooks has left the Jones & Taughlin Steel Co., of Pittsburgh, to accept a position with Gillander Bros., glass manufacturers, of Port Jervis, N. Y. His work will be to systematize production in the finishing plant.

'08. James A. Burnham is Deputy Attorney General of New York, in charge of legal affairs of all civil and criminal insane in the state. His law office is at 25 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

'08. Wilwyn Herbert is with the Everlastick Co., Inc., at 395 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

'08. Carleton P. Jones is associate professor of Chemistry at Massachusetts Agricultural College. He is engaged in research work at the experiment station.

'08. William W. Michael is associate professor of Civil Engineering at California Institute of Technology, at Pasadena.

'08. Frederic A. Mooney is correspondence supervisor at the Dennison Manufacturing Company in Framingham, Mass. Mr. Mooney is developing a correspondence research department in which all data will be collected that pertain to the dictating of effective business letters. The leading concerns of the country are lining up with this movement for better letters.

'08. Stanley W. Moore is a partner in the firm of J. W. & S. W. Moore, Contractors and Builders, with an office at 103 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

'08. Capt. Cedric Powers is again with the Stanley Works, as a superintendent. His address is Berlin, Conn.

'09. J. G. Ross lives at 167 Ash St., Willimantic. He was married last October, and is employed in the construction department of the thread mills.

'10. Alexander Blythe is engineer of construction with the Communipaw Company, at 95 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

'10. Harold T. Burgess now lives at 201 South Fourth St., Meriden, Conn. He is with a New Haven contractor.

'10. Harry A. Burt is with the Gorham Co., silversmiths and goldsmiths, 5th Ave. and 36th St., New York city. He is living at 131 East 30th St.

'10. Arthur L. DuBroy has changed his Los Angeles, Calif., address to 1515 West 8th St.

'10. Robert S. Fullerton has left El Paso, Texas, and has taken up his residence at his old home, 9 Wayne St., Boston.

'10. L. T. Hopkins is superintendent of schools in Amesbury, Mass.

'10. Henry C. Houston has changed his address from La Romana, Republic of Domingo, to the Barahona Company, Barahona, Republic of Domingo, West Indies.

'10. Earle S. Wallace is the director of a military school near Pasadena, Calif., Rural Route 2, No. 12. The school started last July with an enrollment of forty-eight, and they now have ninety-six, with a new gymnasium, swimming pool, and dormitory.

'11. Arthur J. Anderson is with the American Agricultural Chemical Company in the insurance department of the Boston office at 92 State St. His home address is 102 Russell St., Waltham, Mass.

M'11. Dr. Kinsella and his wife, Gertrude Johnson Kinsella, M'11, live at 94 Harrison St., New Britain, and are both in practice there. Dr. Kinsella has an office down town also.

'11. B. D. Hulen has gone to Washington, D. C., to represent the Associated Press at the session of Congress.

'11. William P. Little is in the mining and power department of the General Electric Company at Erie, Pa. Previous to being stationed in Erie, "Bill" has been in the wilds of West Virginia in the coal mining region. Little reports the existence of twenty-eight months old Parker Little. This gentleman bids fair to be a future Tufts fullback, according to reports from his father.

['13.] H. S. Goff is located in Pittsburgh as salesman for the Alling & Corry Co., handling building supplies. His address is 433 Ross Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

'13. In another column of the *Graduate* there is an account of the death of Fred O. Page, who passed away at his home in Marshfield, Mass., after only a four days' illness.

'13 J. H. Rorty is now with Evans & Barnhill, Inc., merchandise and advertising, First National Bank building, San Francisco, Cal.

'13. Carllon W. Ellms has been made manager of the Keystone Electric Co., of Washington, Pa., for whom he has been working for the past four years. The Keystone Electric Co. handle most of the electrical contract business in the vicinity of Washington.

'14. Orrin F. Bathrick is traffic superintendent for the American Radio and Research Corporation, at Medford Hillside, Mass.

'14. Lester F. Babcock is an instructor at St. Paul's School, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

'14. F. W. Porter is a member of the Connecticut Education Board. He has occasion to visit a great number of the public schools throughout the state.

'15. George Angell is living at 2182 Rexwood Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

'15. John L. Gardella is in the executive department of the Harvard Auto Company, at 1230 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

'15. Melvin J. Messer, Jr., is with the United States Rubber Company, at 1790 Broadway, New York City.

'15. Benj. Tonkonow is practising law at 387 Center St., New Britain, Conn.

'15. Paul B. Wagner is now located in Chicago with the Chicago Trust Co., 7 West Madison St.

'15. Ralph E. Wood is one of the managers of the Harvard Auto Company, located at 1230-36-38 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

'16. Edward M. Hall is with the Walter M. Lowney Co., at the Springfield branch. He is living at 81 Boulevard St., West Springfield, Mass.

'17. Dr. Edward M. Ryan has opened an office at Amherst, Mass.

'17. Ivan Yenetchi is with the S. D. Warren Paper Co., at their mills, Cumberland Mills, Maine. His father died a short time ago, and his mother is now living in Brookline, Mass.

'19. William Ellis is now engaged in the insurance business with an office at 117 Howard Ave., Roxbury, Mass.

'19. A. C. Hudson is employed with the Fire Protection Survey Bureau, at 10 Post Office Square, Boston. He is living at 46 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass.

'19. Donald McClench is with the Fiberloid Company in Springfield, Mass.

'19. H. S. McKenna is employed in the income tax office at Hartford. His address is 806 Weathersfield Ave.

'20. Earle F. Conn has recently returned from Santo Domingo, where he was employed with the Central Romana Sugar Company. While there he was seized with an attack of malarial fever which necessitated his return to this country He has now entirely recovered and has gone to McRoberts, Ky., where he is employed with the Consolidated Coal Company.

'20. Edward Delano has returned to the East Pittsburgh works of the Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co., after having been several monhts at their plant in Essington, Pa. His address is 504 Jeannette St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

'20. Walter F. Rockwell is in the engineering department of the Wisconsin Parts Company at Oshkosh, Wis.

'21. Carl Priessing is instructor in science at the High School, Amesbury, Mass.

'96. Mrs. Cora Dewick is treasurer of the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women.

'02. Mrs. Mary Parker Dunning is a vice-president of the Boston College Club.

'10. Adelaide Steinburg Hall has been secretary of the Baltimore College Club for the last three years.

J'19. Inga Little and Dr. Howard Bouve, Tufts, will be married in June, and spend a three months' honeymoon touring Europe.

J'18. Katherine Briggs is to study secretarial work this summer in preparation for field work with the Y. W. C. A.

J'16. Madeleine Jeffers is to be married in June, and will live in New York.

J'16. Several class reunions have been held this spring: March, with Alice Cotton Dolbear; April, with Christine Noyes in Lexington; May, with Madeleine Jeffers in Belmont.

J'15. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wagner (Ruth Wallis) are living in Chicago, Ill., 6315 Harper Ave.

'08. Ethel M. Remele is librarian of the Vocational Information Service which is maintained at the Boston Public Library by the Boston branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

'10. A re-union was held with Ada Smith Rockwood in Waverley, with eight or ten present, and Marie Wood in charge.

'18. Daniel L. Coffey has been appointed as commercial agent in the Department of Commerce and Foreign Service. His address is 15th and L Streets N.W., Washington, D. C.

ENGAGEMENTS

'08. The engagement is announced of Miriam Stanley Carleton of Swampscott to Hon. Edwin E. Squires of Nebraska.

Miss Carleton is a popular vocal and violin teacher and soloist. During the World War she entertained over two million soldiers and sailors. She is a graduate of Tufts, of the American Institute of Normal Methods, and of the N. E. Conservatory of Music.

Miss Carleton is a niece of the late E. K. Weston, who was the accompanist of Mme. Annie Bishop, Clara Louise Kellogg, Adelaide Phillips, Parepa Rosa, and other well-known opera stars. She is a great grand-niece of Virgil Maxey, who was U. S. Ambassador to Belgium; of Jonathan Maxcy, an ex-president of Brown University; and Milton Maxcy, an ex-president of Columbia. She also traces her lineage to Sir Edward Carleton, who came to America in 1648, to Miriam Stanfield Draper, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1647, and to the Bruces of Scotland.

Mr. Squires is a graduate of the University of Kansas and of the University

of Nebraska. General Funston, Senator Borah, Vernon Kellogg, General Pershing and other prominent men were his classmates. Besides having held several political positions, he has also been for many years a member of the well-known law firm of Sullivan, Squires and Johnson.

MARRIAGES

'08. On March 24, Edith Francis to Stanley W. Moore.

'13. Miss Rose Greenberg of Allston to Morris Williams of Aqueduct, L. I., on Sunday, April 17.

'13. Miss Muriel Beatrice Olin of Worcester, and Mr. Joseph A. Tosi were married on September 27, 1920, at the church of "Our Lady of the Rosary." Timothy Kett, '14, was best man, and Miss Alice Gilrein was maid of honor. They will be at home after May 15, at 25 Brighton Rd., Worcester, Mass.

BIRTHS

'04. On August 31, 1920, twin daughters, Katherine A. and Virginia G., to Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Fleming, at Elmhurst, L. I.

'05. On March 31, at Albany, N. Y., a daughter, Helen, to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney P. Sweetser.

'07. Mr. and Mrs. F. Packard announce the arrival of Elizabeth Foster on February 4.

'08. On February 3, 1921, a son, William Eugene, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sanborn, New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Sanborn was Mary E. Dolbear, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. A. E. Dolbear.

'08. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Getchell announce the birth of a daughter, Virginia, on April 18.

'11 Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Stafford announce the birth of their second daughter, Jane Dennison, born February 1, at their home, 9 Elbon Rd., Chester, Pa.

'14. To Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Towsley, twin girls, on September 22, 1920, at their home, 26 Kentis Pl., Allwood, N. J.

'16. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hamilton announce the birth of a daughter, Marilyn Claire, on December 8, 1920, at their home in New York City.

'18. Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey M. Powers are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Helen May, born on February 3, at Washington, D. C.

'15. At Cleveland, Ohio, April 3, a daughter, Ruth, to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. B. Merrithew.

'17. On February 25, a son, Robert Woodbury, to Mr .and Mrs. Leland P. Symmes.

DEATHS

H '92. Rev. Joseph Smith Dodge, D.D., died April 13 at Stamford, Conn., at the age of 87. He was a graduate of Columbia and for many years previous to his retirement was a prominent Universalist preacher and writer.

Dr. Samuel A. Hopkins, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Dentistry in the Dental School from 1902-1905, died at his home, 400 Marlboro St., March 14. Dr. Hopkins went abroad with the first Harvard Unit in 1915 and was later given a loving cup by the members of the Unit in appreciation of his services.

ADDRESSES WANTED

There is given below a list of the alumni of the Associated Schools for whom we apparently have not the correct addresses, as their last copy of *The Graduate* was returned. Any reader who knows of the correct address of any of the following will assist greatly by sending it to the Alumni Secretary, Tufts College 57, Mass.

Pliny A. Allen, Jr., T'01
Walter G. Alpaugh, '08
Ralph H. Bragdon, '12
Carl G. Brightman, '99
Leo M. Brown, '18
John W. Clifford, '04
Aimee E. Currier, '08
Elmer M. Druley, '04
Chester A. Drummond, '18
John W. Edwards, A'97
John W. Fairbank, '16
Abby R. Field, '13
Warren H. Fiske, '91
Arthur A. Folsom, '89
Harris H. Freeman, '13
Archibald J. Godfrey, '14
Ralph E. Gould, '09
Bernard E. Gray, '11
Frederick Gray, '73
Mary A. Grant, J'20
Dwight Griswold, '85
James J. Haley, '11
Carl V. Hathaway, '94
Edwin E. Hickey, '06
Merritt Jenkins, '01
Frederick Kenyon, A'95
John C. Lee, H'96
Samuel T. Levethan, '15
Lester L. Lewis, T'00
James B. Lowell, '11
Robert F. Lybeck, '15
George A. Mack, '15
Howard A. Markley, T'93
Harold A. Nelson, '11
Henry A. Parkhurst, T'06
Leslie L. Perry, '96
Harrie W. Pearson
Harry L. Phelps, '13
Harold L. Pickett, '15
James H. Putnam, '80
George H. Robinson, '98
Eleanor M. Scammon, J'14
Ralph C. Shattuck, '07
William J. Taylor, T'98
Leonard S. Thompson, '11
Arthur W. Toppan, '90
Clarence D. Walker, '01
Ruth Wallis, J'15
Chih Y. Wang, '19
Alice R. Welch, J'15
Roy T. Wells, '98
Mrs. Chester Wood

MEDICAL

David G. Azadian, '09
Elphege A. Beaudet, '15
Charles A. Benway, '12
William A. Bishop, '13
Alfred G. Bolduc, '10
James F. Boyd, '11
Dwight Cowles, '13
William S. Cummings, '96
Myron F. Cutler, '12
Roy F. Brown, '15
Abraham Burack, '12
George K. Butterfield, '03
John H. Cauley, '16
Clarence L. Chandler, '04
George W. Dainty, '07
Henry L. Davis, '14
Joseph S. Derrick, '07
Charles W. DeWolf, '12
John E. Dwyer, Jr., '11
Louis Feldman, '19
Arthur T. Gage, '06
Jacob Hekimian, '17
Luther A. Hodgdon, '98
Joseph G. Israel, '18
Morris F. Kaufman, '17
John J. Kelly, '04
Leo T. Kewer, '13
Eunice D. Kinney, '95
James C. Kirby, '17
George Klein, '14

C. M. Stearns, '20
Sara E. Stevens '96
Mrs. Stevens
Jane G. Stone, '11
A. J. Wilson, '98
Louis E. Wolfson

DENTAL

Ernest W. Auger, '16
Albion P. Bonney, '11
Bernard N. Cantor, '17
Thurston E. Carr, '17
Daniel J. Crowley, '12
George W. Curtis, '13
Paul A. Donahue, '16
Edward T. Fox, '02
Meyer Grotsky, '18
Ambrose L. Hanely, '07
Frank Hoy, '10
B. J. Lameri, '17
John MacNeilly, '17
John J. Mahoney, '16
M. G. Kotler, '20
David D. Krupp, '15
George A. Leavitt, '95
Joseph L. Mara, '06
Elsie McClintock, '15
Eugene T. McNamara, '96
John S. McLeod, '00
Alexander J. McRae, '09
Adelbert S. Merrill, '08
Francis V. Moore, '09
George E. Mott, '13
Jane Orr, '01
Mortimer H. Paine, '09
W. J. Pelletier, '20
Joseph Petluck, '98
Joseph Prenn, '08
Boris Rapoport, '14
Benj. W. Rudman, '17
Frederick J. Russell, '97
Avery H. Sarno, '17
Sallie H. Saunder, '19
John Shaw, '18
Louis S. Silver, '14
Harry E. Siske, '98
E. M. Smith, '10
Russell B. Sprague, '10
David H. Margolis, '18
Mathew A. Meagher, '16
Philip E. Meltzer, '15
Najeeb Nackley, '19
Shelley B. Osborne, '05
William T. Pierce, '06
Carl E. Reynolds, '07
Joseph S. Rubin, '18
Frederick T. Sherry, '01
Norman C. Spencer, '08
Hyman B. Swig, '09
Roy N. Wark, '19
Theodore Wein, '18
Harold S. Whitney, '18

NON-GRADUATES

J. Ottis Burrage
Edgar S. Chase
W. O. Clement
Robert Turner
A. P. Wells
John J. Winchester

ALUMNI BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CARL EMERSON, '13
Pres. Thomas A. Stewart Co.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
63 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.
Tel. Charter 148

GEORGE W. NICOLL CO., Inc.
Contracting Engineers
161 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Ft. Hill 1077 Class of '15

KEAN'S SERVICE, Inc.
Advertising and Sales Promotion
C. D. Kean (Class of 1911), Pres.
16 Central St., Boston, Mass.
Ft. Hill 3230

J. A. McAULIFFE, 1913
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324 Old South Bldg., 15 Milk St.,
Boston, Mass.
Main 4350

J. R. WHITMORE, '16
Tel-U-Where Company of America
142 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.
Back Bay 9230

GUY E. MARION, '03
Business Library Organizer
27 State Street, Boston

JULIAN CROSS, '16
31 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
TELEPHONE MAIN 3400
Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Springfield, Massachusetts
Incorporated 1861

Dr. A. G. RICHBURG, '09
Dentist
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and Extraction
739 Boylston Street, Boston
Copley 3157-W

DAVID T. MONTAGUE, '89
Attorney at Law
Tremont Bldg., 73 Tremont St.,
Boston, Mass.
Tel. 1196 Haymarket
Cable "Montakey"

J. PORTER RUSSELL, '98
Lawyer
18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
Ft. Hill 1626

LOUIS B. KING, Lawyer
Tufts '09, Harvard Law School, 1912
30 State St., Boston, Mass.
Main 5540

FRANK H. TOWSLEY, '14
Lawyer
37 Wall St., New York City
Hanover 6151

MICHAEL J. MASTRANGELO
Engineer and Architect
369 Hanover St., Boston
Telephone: Richmond 145

HOWARD S. BARTLETT, '17
BARTLETT & SON CO.
Prescription Opticians
400 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

Utica Willowvale Bleaching Co.
320 Broadway, New York
Telephone: Franklin 513 Room 508
CHARLES R. MARVIN '99

RALPH E. JOSLIN, '86
Attorney at Law
Boston

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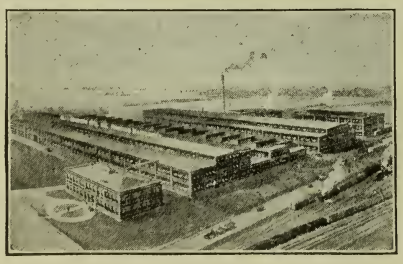

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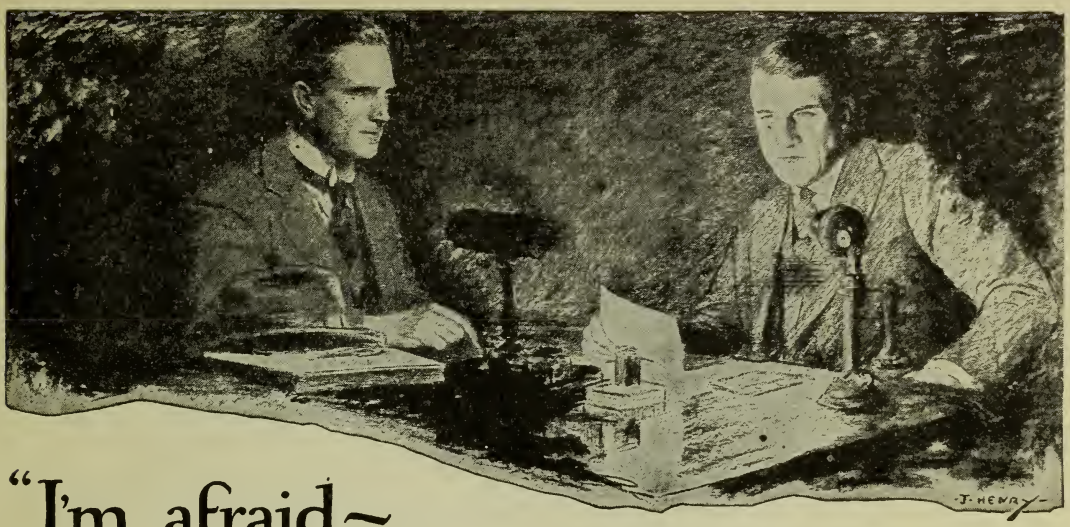

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